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Ford, Congress work on energy compromise

Both sides yielding on tariff question

By Harry B. Ellis
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Washington
The White House and Congress are already working on a compromise energy program, now that President Ford has agreed to delay his controversial tariff on imported oil.

Rep. Al Ullman (D) of Oregon, chairman of the House Ways and Means Committee, has "spent some time" discussing possible next steps with White House officials, according to a congressional aide.

Mr. Ford, for his part, calls the energy program put forward by Mr. Ullman's committee "a basis for discussion," but not "an acceptable compromise by itself."

The President vetoed legislation Tuesday which would have suspended his imposition of oil import tariffs, but softened his veto by agreeing to hold the tariff at the existing \$1 a barrel for 60 days.

Very likely, said a congressional source, Congress "probably won't even try" to override the President's veto, now that Mr. Ford has shown a willingness to compromise.

Nonetheless, House leaders tentatively scheduled a vote Thursday, March 6, on the veto question.

Mr. Ford asked Congress to give top priority to a "simple but substantial tax cut to revive our economy and provide more jobs."

Earlier, the President had told 70 freshmen Democratic congressmen at breakfast that a tax cut was the first essential, with an energy program to follow.

The President's move affords time for the White House and key Senate and House lawmakers to work out an acceptable national energy plan, before Mr. Ford's 60-day deferral expires.

Federal Energy Administrator Frank G. Zarb, meanwhile, has studied the Ullman energy program and concludes that it differs from Mr. Ford's plan in several respects, said White press secretary Ron Nessen.

President Ford's program, noted Mr. Nessen, would reduce oil imports by a million barrels of oil daily this year and another million next year. The Ullman plan, said the White House aide, would achieve "about half the President's goal."

*Please turn to Page 4

*Please turn to Page 4



Kharr Island, Iran, oil loading complex

By R. Norman Matheny, staff photographer

Too much oil in pipes and tanker?

Oil nations try to prop up wobbling prices

By Harry B. Ellis
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Washington
Can the kings and presidents of OPEC, now meeting in Algiers, keep oil prices pegged where they are despite a slump in world demand?

Some members of the 13-nation Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries, notably Abu Dhabi, have boosted production and cut prices to earn more money. Other OPEC states, while adhering publicly to the cartel price structure, give open discounts or allow their customers liberal credit terms.

Consuming nations, hit both by recession and sky-high oil prices, have slashed imports to the point that a surplus of perhaps 10 million barrels a day exists throughout the world.

Faced with this situation, OPEC leaders have a choice — set production ceilings that will keep prices high or let free market forces operate with each OPEC member scrambling to sell its oil.

Five OPEC chiefs of state — most notably King Faisal of Saudi Arabia — are boycotting the cartel's first summit meeting, presumably because of disagreements within OPEC ranks.

Formally opening the meeting in Algiers, Algerian President Houari Boumedienne said the oil-exporting countries should offer to freeze their prices "in real terms" until 1980 — provided the industrialized countries commit themselves to "a huge undertaking for the development of the 'third world,'" reported the Associated Press.

He urged OPEC to set up a fund of \$10 billion to \$15 billion to make the oil countries' mounting assets "fruitful" (be fruitful). He suggested helping importing countries pay their oil bill and promoting development cooperation with the industrialized countries.

Saudi warning

Saudi Arabia, which earns more than any other OPEC member from oil, does not fear a price decline and warns that a world depression among industrial states, caused in part by high oil prices, would hurt oil producers as well.

Algeria, by contrast, politicizes the role of OPEC, viewing the cartel's power as a way to forge better trading conditions between all developing nations and industrialized states.

Ranged variously in the middle are other OPEC members, some with large populations and great need of oil revenues, others sparsely peopled, with cash reserves piling up.

Originally the Algiers summit was called, not to thresh out questions of production and price, but to develop a unified OPEC approach for the proposed consumer-producer conference, to be held later this year.

France, meanwhile, sent invitations to 18 nations, including the nine Common Market members, for talks in Paris April 7. Purpose of the meeting, according to letters signed by French President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing, will be to agree on the date, agenda, and composition of the full-scale producer-consumer conference.

*Please turn to Page 4

U.S. aid to Ethiopia: would it upset Mideast?

By Henry S. Hayward
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Addis Ababa, Ethiopia
The United States will be open to strong criticism whether it gives or withholds the arms Ethiopia has urgently requested.

The basic problem is that any fresh input of U.S. weapons will be used to fight a full-scale revolt against the Provisional Military Government in Addis Ababa.

This means, in effect, intervening in an Ethiopian civil war.

"Either way, someone's nose will be out of joint," a European informant asserted. "No wonder Washington is having a careful look at this request."

Indeed, for every favorable argument there seems to be an equally compelling contrary reason. But justification for approving the Ethiopian junta's request for \$25 million to \$30

million in ammunition and military aid runs as follows:

1. The U.S. has provided this country's military equipment for over 20 years. Since 1963 it has been Ethiopia's only arms supplier. Ethiopia, faced with a serious insurrection in its northern province, clearly needs assistance at once.

Such Mideast nations as Syria, Yemen, Iraq, Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, and Libya reportedly have assisted the Eritrean liberation forces already with arms or funds. So Ethiopia, standing alone otherwise, is not likely to take kindly an American turnaround at this time.

2. U.S. military aid might well be the factor that keeps Ethiopia united at a moment when its greatest peril is fragmentation as a nation. That in turn would contribute to an unstable situation in the strategically important Horn of Africa, at the mouth of the Red Sea and Persian Gulf.

*Please turn to Page 2

Republicans list reform priorities

By Peter C. Stuart
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Washington
Republicans in Congress increasingly complain that they are being suppressed — by Democratic majorities who pride themselves as reformists.

"Not much reform is going on around here," Charges Rep. Bill Frenzel (R) of Minnesota. "A lot of it is really counter-reform."

The Minneapolis lawmaker chairs a Republican task force that Thursday (March 6) will propose sweeping reforms in the often-obscure ways that American laws are made.

The aim, he says, is not only to win Republicans their fair share of power, but also "to build real reform, representativeness, and respect for Congress."

Previewing the reform package at a breakfast meeting with reporters, Representative Frenzel says it will target a range of abuses symbolized by "an empty head" (when the House Democratic Caucus instructs party members to vote as a unit), "an empty chair" (when absent committee members vote by proxy), and "an empty room" (when a quorum of just one-third of members conducts committee business).

Proxy voting was recently reinstated, and committee quorums cut to one-third by House Democrats.

Other goals stated
Other goals of Republican reformers:

• To open meetings and records of virtually all committees and House-Senate conferences.

• To open debate rules, permitting legislation from committees to be amended by the full House, provided amendments are ahd in committee or published in advance.

*Please turn to Page 4

Baby black market charged in California

By Curtis J. Sitomer
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Los Angeles
Seventeen-year-old Vickie, unmarried, decided to put her baby up for adoption only a few days before its birth.

When approached by Ronald Silverton, president of Save-a-Life Adoption Service, she said she would relinquish the child if he could find a good home and good parents for it. She did not want any money. She understood there would be medical fees and "small" legal costs, but expense to the adopting parents would be minimal.

Now Vickie has told a "black market" baby trial here that she was deceived. Her child was "sold" to a New Jersey couple — for \$10,000, she believes. Had she known in advance that such a large amount of money would be involved, she says she would have worked through a county agency instead of Mr. Silverton.

Landmark case seen

Fighting back tears, Vickie was an early witness in the case, which could be a landmark, observers believe.

Mr. Silverton, indicted by a Los Angeles grand jury, is charged with operating an international baby-selling ring. He faces 14 felony and misdemeanor charges.

Los Angeles deputy district attorney Richard Moss says he will show that the defendant devised a \$3.3-million scheme to "exploit the desperate needs" of people who want to adopt babies, but find that they are unavailable through normal channels.

Luxes included, the prosecution says, paid-for Caribbean holidays for pregnant girls who would travel to an island, do some token housework, and then sign over their babies for up to \$3,000.

Vickie's parents say they were not offered any money for the baby

either. And they did not want any. Since their daughter was under age, they agreed to sign necessary legal documents to pave the way for the adoption in the East. But they now stress they would have rejected the arrangement if they knew about the money.

"I don't care where the money went. It shouldn't be paid for a human baby," Vickie's mother told the court.

*Please turn to Page 4

Opium — policies gone wrong?

By Robert P. Hey
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Washington
Could the United States have done more to stem the flow of heroin from other nations than it did during the early 1970s? Congressional investigators have been told it could.

Why hasn't the U.S. Government made a major research effort to develop a synthetic opium for medical use — thus making it unnecessary for other nations to grow the opium poppies from which heroin is obtained? Congressional investigators have been told most funds originally slated for this research actually were used for other purposes.

What will the Turkish Government seek in return — resumed U.S. aid? — if U.S. drug manufacturers have to go hat-in-hand to purchase raw materials for opium from this year's Turkish crop, able to be harvested this spring?

Congressional investigators have been told there now is such a shortage of opium for legitimate medical use that drug manufacturers will have to buy opium from Turkey, which of-

*Please turn to Page 4

Soviet trawler: hard life

By Elizabeth Pond

Murmansk, U.S.S.R.
Capt. Boris Mikhailovich Kobycher is a rugged northerner who spends most of his life at sea. He is tall, straight, and lean in build, with tanned cheeks and wavy black hair combed into a slightly unruly pompadour.

His wife, a children's librarian who originally came from the Moscow region, is a chic dresser in a high-crowned brown fur hat, a brown suit, and boots. They met in the far north when he was visiting his sister on a holiday — and the future Mrs. Kobycher asked him to dance at a local party. He declined, out of a shyness that still is seen in his eyes as he recalls it, but he did pay a call on her the next day.

Mr. Kobycher is one of the captains who make Murmansk the Soviet Union's largest fishing port. He is also one of the newcomers to the sea who in one generation have shot the Soviet Union up to the second-largest fishing nation in the world.

Beginning in the 1950s the Soviet Union turned fishing into an industry of highly mechanized factory ships and refrigerated trawlers. Murmansk, the world's largest city north of the Arctic Circle but a non-freezing port at the tail end of the Gulf Stream, is the center of this development.

Boating assembly line

Like other refrigerated trawlers, Mr. Kobycher's ship, the Zelezogorsk, immediately cleans, freezes, and boxes its flounder, cod, and haddock in an assembly line of 30 workers; a third of its crew of 90. It periodically dumps its accumulated load into a mother ship that sails with it, then finally returns to port with another full load to be transferred directly onto refrigerator train cars.

Recently Captain Kobycher who is from nearby Archangel interrupted his fortnight's shore leave to welcome some American visitors to a feast of halibut and redfish "ukha" stew, pickled herring, and other Murmansk specialties aboard his ship.

He had returned a few days before from the Zelezogorsk's maiden five-month voyage across the Atlantic to St. John's in Canada. He would shortly leave again for another four or five-month cruise and only after that get the long six-week vacation in the southern sun that is allotted to all Murmansk workers.

Because of the hardship of living this far north, pay scales run 40 to 120 percent higher here than in central Russia, and vacations are longer. Murmansk workers are given free travel tickets to anywhere in the Soviet Union every three years, and an extra seven Sundays are added to total vacation time in the case of seamen.

On her maiden trip the Zelezogorsk had a rough voyage — and caught fewer fish than usual. She encountered fog, ice, and waves over 6 feet high — though some days were calm enough to exchange sailors' gifts with a nearby Portuguese trawler.

When she arrived back at Murmansk she brought 600 tons of fish — and before that she had loaded 1,000 tons onto her accompanying mother ship.

*Please turn to Page 4

Do-it-yourself bicentennial plans

By Clayton Jones
Staff writer of
The Christian Science Monitor

The United States kicks off its official celebration of the nation's 200th birthday in March, but for thousands of Americans the bicentennial is already well under way.

A chain reaction of special projects by individuals in every part of America is honoring the 1776 anniversary in traditional do-it-yourself style — with no help from government or from U.S. businesses trying to cash in on the patriotic fervor.

Where to look

News — briefly 4
Financial 6
Editorials 12
Family 8
Sports 7
Home Forum 11

Pro-American attitude erodes

Thais shake U.S. base in Asia

By Dana Adams Schmidt
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Washington
A watershed development that could determine the future of the American presence in Southeast Asia is emerging in Bangkok.

The new government of Thailand, which has been formed on the basis of

the first elections in 18 years, has included in its policy statement, which it will submit to Parliament for approval on March 6, a demand that U.S. forces withdraw from the country within 18 months.

According to Thai diplomats, the "writing [to get Americans out of Thailand] has been on the wall" for several years. But no one knew quite when the demand would come. Amer-

ican diplomats on the spot thought they had an understanding from the new Prime Minister, Seni Pramot, that he would not make such a demand. Mr. Pramot, the man who as Ambassador to the United States in World War II refused to deliver a declaration of war against the United States, was considered particularly pro-American.

So the State Department was taken by surprise when the blow came.

Support sought

As seen here, a political reason for the demand is probably that the Seni Pramot government commands only 91 votes in the Parliament and needs 135 votes for a majority. It is thought to be fishing for additional support from among the Socialists, who have in the past been most outspoken in seeking withdrawal of the Americans, and among the splinter groups.

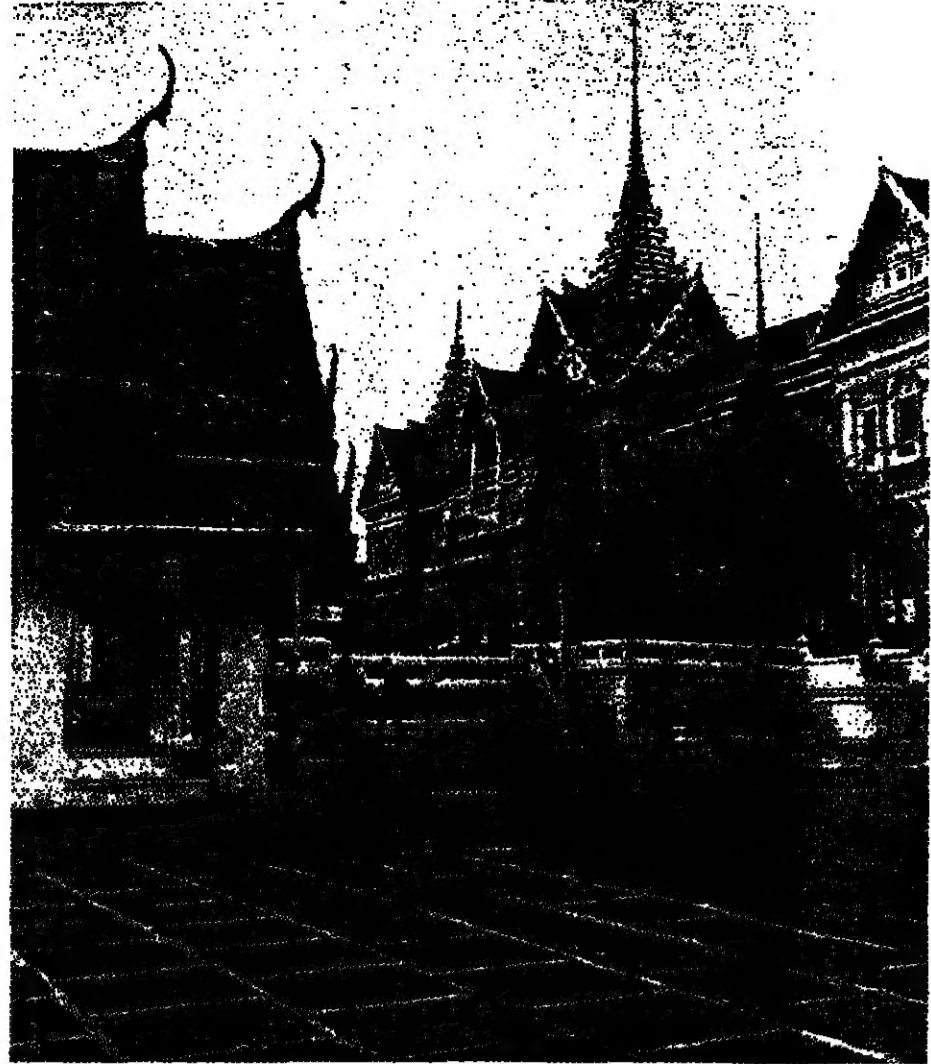
It is not certain that the government will win the support of the Parliament, and it is not a foregone conclusion that some other prime minister and his cabinet would include the withdrawal demand in their policy statement.

Although the present government based on two centrist parties directly controls 40 percent of the votes, another combination of 4 rightist parties could also command 40 percent, and the rightists might not seek the departure of the Americans.

Nonetheless, some experts well versed in Thai affairs are warning Americans not to be foolishly optimistic. The demand that the Americans go, they say, is no longer voiced only by leftists but has become a nationalist affair.

Americans, they say, were too much bemused by their association with the military governments of recent years to sense the growing resentment against their military presence.

The 28,000 men with 350 aircraft at two air bases in Thailand today represent the cutting edge of the remaining American presence in



Royal Grand Palace, Bangkok

By Gordon M. Converse, chief photographer

American military losing Thailand welcome mat?

Southeast Asia. It is, in fact, the single greatest striking force in the area, although it is only about half as great as it was at the height of the Vietnam war, when there were 48,000 Americans with 750 aircraft.

In addition, Americans in Thailand maintain electronic listening devices in the northern provinces that keep tabs on communications in large parts of the Soviet Union and China as well as North Vietnam and North Korea. U.S. reconnaissance flights over hostile territories regularly originate in Thailand.

The Thais have been considered

pro-American since World War II, and, on balance, still are. But the American military is not popular. Its presence tends to spawn a surrounding area of black marketeering and prostitution that many Thais resent.

Thailand remains linked to the U.S. by the Southeast Asian Treaty Organization (SEATO), whose other members are Britain, Australia, New Zealand, and the Philippines. Pakistan has withdrawn from the organization, and France is inactive. South Vietnam, Laos, and Cambodia are the "protocol countries" that are supposed to be protected by the "SEATO umbrella."

★ Do-it-yourself bicentennial plans spread

Continued from Page 1

Ontario in the War of 1812 (also against the British).

A Monitor survey finds many more such examples of Americans who are marking the country's passage into its third century by taking the bicentennial celebration into their own hands.

These Americans say they detect an excess of commercialism and government-run programming in the bicentennial. In their own way, they are rebelling.

Once envisioned as a spectacular exposition in either Philadelphia or Boston, the official U.S. bicentennial now has become a series of events, almost all bearing the symbol of the American Revolutionary Bicenten-

nial Administration. For instance:

A spacecraft will land on Mars on July 4, 1976. A giant monument of a goose will be erected in Summer, Mo., "wild goose capital of the world." Twenty-four Hawaiians will paddle a wooden canoe to Tahiti. The New England Conservatory of Music will score Edgar Allan Poe's "The Conqueror Worm." And artists will attempt to best one another at wrapping public buildings in red, white, and blue bunting.

What will remain

In all the fanfare and paraphernalia of the bicentennial, many Americans worry that little will remain once "the party is over."

"The success of the commemoration of the nation's first two centuries will be judged on the number of players, not the number of spectators," says John W. Warner, chief of the U.S. celebration.

And John D. Rockefeller III, eldest of the Rockefeller brothers and recent author of "The Second American Revolution," contends, "My only conclusion is that this is the time for the people to lead the government rather than vice versa."

Bank takes soggy dollars to laundry

By the Associated Press

Cecil, Pa.
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★ U.S. aid to Ethiopia?

Continued from Page 1

Moreover, if Eritrea were to break away successfully, it might precipitate a disintegrating effect elsewhere among Ethiopia's many racial and religious groups.

"That is the nightmare," said an Addis Ababa source. "Everything might start to come apart. Somalia then might try to take over the disputed Ogaden area."

3. Arms aid for Ethiopia need not change the U.S. stand that it has no position on the Eritrean emergency issue because that is an internal affair.

4. Not to provide the requested assistance almost certainly would alienate the Ethiopian military government at a critical stage of its existence and justify it in turning elsewhere for future help. The amount Ethiopia asks, moreover, is small compared with the \$5 billion of U.S. arms and training currently being furnished to Iran and Saudi Arabia. Why discriminate against a long-term African friend?

5. Willingness to help would show Arab nations they cannot intervene in this part of the world without evoking big-power repercussions.

On the other side

Counterarguments cited here make the following points:

1. Providing arms under these circumstances risks involving the United States first indirectly and then directly in a foreign civil war — with all the memories of Vietnam that involve.

2. It would alienate the Arabs, although Washington is anxious to keep peace and stability in the Mideast and to play a more even-handed role between Arabs and Israel.

3. What the United States could expect to gain by siding against the Eritreans and Arabs is not clear. Nor is arms aid likely to ensure dependably better relations with Ethiopia, which now is going socialist. Some experts regard American influence here as already diminished.

4. The two Eritrean liberation movements, now cooperating in a common cause against the Ethiopian Army, have warned that if arms aid is forthcoming, Americans no longer will be welcome in Eritrea. They also warned that Red Sea shipping might be endangered.

The U.S. already has withdrawn a skeleton force from its Eritrean communications center near Asmara, the Eritrean capital, and few Americans remain in Eritrea now. But the base was supposed to continue operating until mid-1975, and some experts mention extending Kagnew Air as an additional year after that — if peace returns to the northern provinces.

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Russians remember Murmansk war aid

Tribute to Americans and British almost veils anti-Bolshevik intervention

By Elizabeth Pond
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Murmansk, U.S.S.R. — Detente has now gone far enough for Murmansk to erect a plaque to the Americans and British who ran supplies into this northern Soviet port in World War II. It will be the first memorial to Allied war help in the Soviet Union.

The plaque is to go up at the city's passenger port in time for the May 9 celebrations of the 30th anniversary of the victory over Nazi Germany, according to local officials.

At the present time there are a few faded graves of British and American sailors in a corner of the vast city cemetery. But otherwise Murmansk's only memorial involving Allied forces has been a negative one — to the victims of the British-American anti-Bolshevik intervention in the civil war of 1918-1920 following the revolution of 1917. Even the large World War II room in the museum contains no mention of Allied aid.

Thus until now there has been no lasting public acknowledgment of the tips of supplies the Allies ran into Archangel and this warm water port of Murmansk, or of the heavy casualties that German bombing inflicted on the Allies as well as on the Russians.

Murmansk itself was 75 percent destroyed during the war and took more bombs and shells per capita than any other Soviet city except Stalingrad. The Barents Sea supply runs — nicknamed the graveyard runs — lost as many as three-quarters of a single convoy's ships to German five bombing. By 1943 the Allies virtually abandoned this northern supply route in favor of the more successful southern route to Russia through Tehran, the capital of Iran.

Heartfelt assistance

Murmansk residents seem pleased that the World War II Allied convoys now will be remembered. "It doesn't matter" that there hasn't been any memorial before now, commented

veteran Valery Minyon, "It's in here." And he touched his heart. He added, "I went from Stalingrad to Prague in a Studebaker truck. I won't forget that."

A younger Murmansk citizen introduced himself to Americans by saying, "My grandfather took part in the convoys. My father once invited an American mechanic [from a convoy] to visit our house. I sat on the lap of that mechanic, and he gave me chocolate, which at that time was something to be remembered for a long period."

And newspaper editor and twice-decorated veteran Evgenii Brodov commented, "As we remember the black page of history of the intervention, so we will now remember the red page" of Allied help in World War II.

Mr. Brodov also added, however, that Allied assistance to the Soviet Union totaled only 4 percent of Soviet military production in World War II. This goes back to Gosplan chief N. V. Vnesenskiy's 1945 argument that Allied deliveries in 1941, 1942, and 1943 equaled 4 percent of Soviet domestic production. His comparison includes 1941, before American lend-lease really got going, and omits 1944, a peak year of allied supplies.

Dutch Communists return to Moscow fold

By Dev Mariska
Special to
The Christian Science Monitor

Moscow — Another Western Communist party is making up with the Soviet Union. Following clues on the heels of the Spanish Communists, the Communist Party of the Netherlands is mending its fences with the U.S.S.R. after some years of mutual recrimination.

Pravda recently quoted extensively from a speech made by Paul de Groot, an influential but honorary member of the Dutch party's central committee. In it Mr. de Groot not only

commented favorably upon several aspects of the Soviet Union's foreign policy, particularly in Europe and in relations with the United States, but also pledged that the Dutch party will cooperate with Moscow.

Small but significant

Though the Dutch Communist Party itself is not an important one, the move has wider significance for the Soviet Union. It means that the Dutch Communists will now participate in the European Communist conference which is being prepared under Soviet initiative for May or June this year.

More than that, it means that the flood tide of Chinese influence over European Communists is ebbing and that they are returning to the Soviet fold, even though maintaining their independence more than before.

Soviet analysts believe that some of these European Communists were unduly impressed by the Chinese, even though they did not go as far as forming pro-Chinese groups. The pro-Chinese splinter groups that previously existed, are now rather lusterless. The European Communists appear to be more and more impressed now by what seems to them the

constructive Soviet politics in Europe itself.

China less of a factor

The European Communists still have sharp differences with the Russians on certain policy matters. But China figures in them less as a factor than it did just five years ago.

European Communists now find it more useful to cooperate with Moscow because they see it enhancing their respectability at home. Association with China, on the other hand, casts them in the role of extremists.

Soviet analysts say that Peking, ironically, has contributed to the European Communists' disillusionment with China. Peking recently has gone out of its way to entertain conservative and even right-leaning world leaders whom they consider respectable and anti-Soviet. The list included ex-Prime Minister Edward Heath of Britain, Franz Josef Strauss of West Germany, and United States Sen. Henry M. Jackson (D) of Washington.

Whatever political goodwill Peking may have gained in this way with European conservatives, it forfeited with the European Left on an even greater scale.

Similarly, the European Communists have been disillusioned by Peking's response to the collapse of the Allende regime in Chile and the revolution in Portugal. Peking has refused to recognize the new Lisbon regime because the pro-Moscow Communists are associated with it.

Mayors ask emergency aid, sound warning

By a staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Washington — At least \$5 billion in emergency assistance federal funds for United States cities hardest hit by the recession, and over \$600 million in extra funds for young people unable to find jobs this summer.

These were the two main requests made Tuesday by a meeting of the U.S. Conference of Mayors. Between 20 and 25 mayors from major U.S. cities warned that tax rebates now being considered by Congress will be wiped out by municipal tax increases unless cities get emergency federal aid.

Mayor Lee Alexander of Syracuse, N.Y., said the funds are needed if President Ford's proposed rebates are to be effective in stimulating consumer spending. He said the emergency funds should be approved before summer when municipal tax rates will go up in many areas.

12-point program released

The requested \$5 billion emergency allocation was part of a 12-point program released by the conference of mayors and would go to cities forced to lay off city-hall employees and those forced to raise taxes in order to maintain basic services.

Mayor Alexander also said that the federal government should assume

complete responsibility for funding public-welfare programs and added that the federal government should supply \$3 billion over the next 1½ years to maintain hospitals, schools, libraries, courthouses, jails, police stations, and other public buildings.

The judge is a paperboy

By the Associated Press

St. Paul, Minn. — The residents of Summit Avenue here not only have the governor for a neighbor, but they also have the judge as their paperboy. Municipal Court Judge Roland Farley began by helping his children deliver the Minneapolis Tribune.

Could the headquarters of the U.N. Economic Commission for Africa be in Johannesburg, South Africa?



There's no reason why it couldn't except that South Africa itself is barred from this Commission.

Many people are surprised to hear that we were expelled some years ago from the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa on purely ideological grounds. One pundit remarked at the time:

"The door has been shut on the one country most likely to cure Africa's many economic ailments."

South Africa is one of only twenty six industrially developed countries in the world and the only one in Africa — according to the United Nations.

It is the only country in Africa that still has food for others after having fed its own. It leads the continent in every form of technical know-how and research.

Small wonder then that many African states have bypassed the U.N. Economic Commission to seek our assistance.

In 1974, for example, we despatched 14.9 million doses of veterinary vaccine to eight of our black neighboring countries.

There's absolutely no reason why Johannesburg should not host the U.N. Economic Commission for Africa — provided South Africa is accepted back as a full member.

Further information about South Africa can be obtained from: The Information Counsellor, South African Embassy, 3051 Massachusetts Ave. N.W., WASHINGTON D.C. 20008.

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EDITED BY BERTRAM B. JOHANSSON

Inside the news—briefly

WITH ANALYSIS
FROM MONITOR CORRESPONDENTS
AROUND THE WORLD

Senators seek split of tax cut, oil issues

Washington
The Senate Finance Committee agreed Tuesday to a proposal designed to allow completion of congressional action on a tax-cut bill by March 21, without an amendment that would repeal the oil-depletion allowance.

The proposal by Sen. Russell B. Long (D) of Louisiana, chairman of the committee, would ensure that the Senate has the opportunity to consider repeal of the oil-depletion allowance by July.

Senator Long said the proposal, subject to approval by the full Senate and the House, is designed to ensure that the House-passed bill cutting taxes by \$21.3 billion is limited to a tax cut and is not bogged down by the fight over oil depletion.

In return for support for quick action on the tax cut, Senator Long promised to hold hearings on eliminating the oil-depletion allowance and assured the committee that he will press for a Senate vote on the allowance by July. Senator Long favors retaining the depletion allowance.

Removal of price ceiling on natural gas urged

Washington
The Federal Power Commission (FPC) Tuesday urged that the price of natural gas at the wellhead be deregulated to ease gas shortages in the nation.

In a study released here, the commission recommended a series of what it called "imperatives for action" after completing a four-year study of the natural-gas industry.

Other recommendations include adequate financing for the gas industry, coordination and optimization of resource development on public lands, conservation and efficient use of available gas, and establishment of optimum national energy balance between coal, oil, gas, and electricity.

Simon, Dent to visit Moscow for talks

Moscow
U.S. Treasury Secretary William E. Simon and Secretary for Commerce Frederick B. Dent will visit Moscow in early April for a session of the U.S.-Soviet Joint Commercial Commission, soviet officials said Tuesday.

It will be Mr. Simon's first visit since before the Soviet Union renounced its 1972 trade agreement with the U.S. in January. It follows talks in Washington last month between Soviet Deputy Foreign Trade Minister Vladimir Alkhimov and leading American businessmen.

Ethiopia moves toward socialism

Addis Ababa, Ethiopia
Ethiopia's six-month-old military government took its biggest step toward socialism Tuesday by abolishing huge private estates, banning the use of hired labor on farms, and forbidding the sale of rural land.

In a sweeping proclamation aimed at destroying 2,500 years of feudalism, the Provisional Military Administrative Council placed all rural land under state ownership. Ancient sharecropper systems requiring peasants to pay 75 percent or more of their harvest to absentee landlords were declared void.

Land allotments were announced of up to 25 acres for individuals, up to 2,000 acres for village cooperatives, and larger holdings for district cooperatives. Present owners are to be compensated for buildings, but not land.

Butterfly species face extinction?

Washington
The government has begun an intensive study to see whether butterflies face extinction by encroaching civilization.



Monarch of them all

The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service said at least 41 known species are threatened by a shortage of their favorite food because of land-development programs.

Naming just two of the species, the department said the apache silverspot, found mostly in southern California, thrives on a type of violet that will be wiped out by water-supply projects for Los Angeles.

It said of the other butterfly, the

atata, that as a caterpillar it depends on the conile plant which is being destroyed by housing developments in Florida.

Children's TV 'watchdog' wins grant to go public

New York
ACT is going public. Peggy Charren, president of Action for Children's Television announced Tuesday acceptance of a Carnegie Corporation of New York grant of \$165,000, writes Monitor TV critic Arthur Unger.

The grant will help ACT, a Boston-based citizens group involved in upgrading children's TV, to launch a nationwide campaign to become "a self-sufficient publicly supported grassroots organization."

India looks to U.S. for possible jet-fighter deal

New Delhi
Prime Minister Indira Gandhi's government, which denounced Washington for lifting an arms embargo in Pakistan, has quietly put out feelers to determine if the United States will sell India a tactical jet fighter, authoritative sources said Tuesday. The sources said the Indians have made clear "in a circuitous manner"

what they would like from Washington without making a formal request that could embarrass Mrs. Gandhi domestically, and upset the Soviet Union, India's traditional arms supplier. The target of the Indian military planners is the American A4 Skyhawk, a single-engine fighter-bomber.

Baggy-trouser tramp becomes Sir Charles

London
It turned out to be another silent spectacular — the knighting of Charlie Chaplin at a royal investiture in Buckingham Palace Tuesday.



Sir Charles

A ceremonial sword flashed in the hand of Queen Elizabeth and rested lightly on the venerable shoulder over which so many custard pies had hurtled. The gesture regally transformed the baggy-trousered screen clown of olden days into Sir Charles Chaplin, Knight Commander of the Order of the British Empire.

But when it came to the new knight's turn to speak he was a bereft of words as the bowler-hatted tramp of his own creation. "I was too dumbfounded to talk to the Queen," Sir Charles admitted afterward.

IRS staffs speed income-tax refunds

Washington
While politicians argue about how large a tax cut is needed to combat the recession, the Internal Revenue Service has been busy pumping additional money into the economy by speeding tax refunds.

More than 37 million taxpayers filed returns in the first two months of this year, up 7.5 percent from the same period a year ago.

But because the IRS is processing returns about 20 percent faster this year than it did last, the IRS was able to send taxpayers \$6.46 billion in refunds, an increase of nearly 33 percent.

Rare Siberian gull sighted in Massachusetts

Salisbury, Mass.
Bird watchers from all along the East Coast have gathered in this north shore town to see one of the rarest birds in North America, the Ross's gull.

The bird was spotted Sunday off the Salisbury State Beach public boat launch.

News of the sighting was relayed to bird watchers in several states, and more than 50 enthusiasts showed up at dawn Monday. When the bird was spotted about 10 a.m., many in the groups let out a cheer, does it venture farther than the Alaskan coast, said Roger Tory Peterson of Old Lyme, Conn., author of several books under the general title "A Field Guide to the Birds."

The gull is distinguished by a wedge-shaped tail; a faint rosy blush to the breast feathers; long, slim, evenly gray wings; dusky feathers underneath, and bright red legs.

"I think it will do rather well at the mouth of the Merrimack" River, where it could stay all winter," said Mr. Peterson who saw it for the first time Monday. He has viewed some 668 individual birds in his long birding career.

The first sighting of the gull was made Sunday by Paul Millotis of Dunstable, Mass., Mr. and Mrs. Edward Gruson of Concord, Mass., and an unidentified Vermont man. The Vermont man was the first to publicly announce his identification of the bird, said Mr. Millotis. He said he and the Grusons waited for confirmation from other bird watchers before passing the word.



Ross's gull

★ Wrong opium policies?

Continued from Page 1

fended American political opinion a few months ago by deciding to permit cultivation anew of the opium poppy.

Full hearing scheduled

These and other major questions will be examined during lengthy congressional hearings which began Tuesday into the worldwide opium supply, and effects of the new Turkish crop of opium-bearing poppies. It is conducted by the Senate juvenile delinquency subcommittee, chaired by Sen. Birch Bayh (D) of Indiana.

Before the hearings are through, they are expected to challenge one longstanding assumption about U.S. heroin use:

● That 80 percent of all heroin used in East-Coast United States during the late 1960s and early 1970s came from opium poppies grown in Turkey. Investigators for the Bayh committee say they cannot find proof of this long-held assertion; that the closest they can come is to say that 50 percent of such heroin came from the Middle East, including Turkey.

In their investigations, committee staff members have discovered the medical demand for drugs derived from opium — primarily morphine and codeine — rose 17 percent during 1973, another 20 percent last year. In the hearings the committee wants to find out why. Specifically, they wonder, is there over-prescription of narcotics?

Investigators have been told that 80 percent of heroin now used in the U.S. comes through Mexico. In the hearing

the committee will seek to find out what government agencies propose to do to turn off this pipeline — and what can be done to ensure that with the advent of the new Turkish poppy crop heroin does not begin to flow again into the U.S. by the way of France.

One control suggested

Committee sources indicate there is one important way in which additional opium-producing material might be imported into the United States without danger that much could be used to make heroin.

That is to have drug companies purchase poppies harvested only in the "poppy straw" fashion, which yields low amounts of heroin and thus is unlikely to be diverted into it.

Committee investigators have been told that in the past U.S. drug companies purchased poppies harvested in Turkey in another fashion, by lancing the poppy. However, the substance thus obtained could be made into substantial amounts of heroin, and consequently often was diverted into illegal drug channels.

Committee investigators have been told that at the same time U.S. firms were purchasing material from lanced poppies, which contributed to the U.S. heroin problem, Western European nations were buying only poppy straw — thus holding down their heroin addiction rate. The committee wants to determine whether this in fact was the case — and, if so, why. Above all, it wants steps taken so that it cannot happen now.

★ Ford and Congress at work on energy, yield on tariff

Continued from Page 1

Mr. Ullman, while acknowledging the need to reduce oil imports, says the U.S. economy is too depressed to begin the process in 1975. Domestic U.S. oil production has been declining steadily since 1970, so the economy, according to Mr. Ullman, needs its full quota of foreign oil this year.

The Ullman plan, added Mr. Nessen, "does agree [with the President] on cutting back unnecessary use of cars," by raising the price of gasoline. But Mr. Ford wants to save oil across the board, by taxing all its uses, through tariffs on foreign petroleum and equivalent levies on domestic crude.

Damaging blow seen

The White House, said Mr. Nessen, believes that the Ullman plan — which would tax gasoline up to 40

cents a gallon — would deal damaging blows at the "travel, leisure, and automobile industries."

Congressional critics charge that Mr. Ford's taxes on oil would boost the consumer price index by at least two points this year. Mr. Nessen concedes this, claiming that the Ford program would add two points to inflation this year and another half of 1 percent in 1976.

But, said Mr. Nessen, the Ullman plan also would add to inflation. White House analysts claim that each additional 10 cents a gallon tax on gasoline would hike the consumer price index by 1 percent.

Noting that Mr. Ullman's program would decontrol the price of domestic oil and gas "over five years," Mr. Nessen said the President believes decontrol should take place "immediately."

★ Hard life on Soviet trawler

Continued from Page 1

The reason for the drop in catch, according to the Murmansk Polar Research Institute of Sea Fishing and Oceanography, is recent warming up of parts of the Atlantic Ocean and Barents Sea and a consequent widening of the warm layers of water.

This causes the fish schools to spread out and make less of a target for the trawls. The drop has been especially noticeable over the past two months, but Polar Institute officials estimated that the total Soviet catch for 1974 will also prove to be a little less than the 1973 catch of 7.5 million tons.

Less than estimated

This was close to a hefty tenth of the 1974 world catch of 85 million tons. Central Soviet government statistics, which apparently cover a broader category, including whales and some other sea life, give the 1973 catch as nine million tons and the 1974 catch as 6 percent higher, or approximately 9.5 million tons.

For entertainment the sailors on the Zelenogorsk have a basic library of 1,000 classic and modern books. They saw 100 films on their last voyage.

Still, it is a hard life. Mrs. Kobycher was polite about the strains of being separated from her husband for up to 10 months a year and commented only, "It's necessary." But when the couple was asked if their 12- and 16-year-old sons would become captains, both answered with a decisive "no."

Hunters stalk Idaho game, usually with a camera

By the Associated Press

Salmon, Idaho
Hunters are still stalking big game here, but an increasing number shoot with cameras instead of rifles, the president of the Idaho Outfitters and Guides Association says.

"It is becoming more fashionable just to photograph the game and not shoot it," said Norman Guth. "This is one way of using the resource without destroying it."

Mr. Guth says the photographers can find deer, elk, mountain goat, and bighorn sheep on a trip down the Salmon River in March and April. He said cougars are found mostly in the winter and bear from mid-April through May.

★ Baby black market charged in California

Continued from Page 1

Defendant Silverton denies that he ever bought or sold any babies. He says the money which changed hands was a "referral" fee — for legal and other expenses. He holds the adoption was "independent" — one effected privately without the benefit of a public agency. This type of child placement is legal in most states.

'Slavery' statute cited

Prosecutor Moss counters that the \$10,000 fee constitutes "baby selling." And he is largely basing his case on a seldom-used "slavery" statute which makes it a felony in California for one person to purchase another.

The case could end up challenging the concept of nonagency or private adoption.

Among the key questions: Are high-priced baby adoptions tantamount to child selling? And if so, is this a form of slavery?

The district attorney's office here investigated the child-placement practices involved for more than a year before asking for the indictment.

They found prospective prosecution witnesses reluctant to come forth. Adoptive parents — who had paid \$10,000 or more for a baby — were concerned the court might take their child from them. "Natural" mothers were embarrassed or feared reprisals.

The New Jersey couple who adopted Vickie's baby learned of it through a New York lawyer who specializes in this type of child placement.

(He was interviewed last spring by this newspaper, and he confirmed that the practice was widespread. But he stressed that it is not illegal and brought about by the law of supply and demand.)

(Few infants, particularly Caucasian ones, are available for adoption now because of growing acceptance of abortion, increased use of birth-control methods, and a trend where unwed mothers tend to keep their babies rather than give them up for adoption.)

Mrs. G — the adoptive mother of Vickie's baby — did agree to testify for the prosecution. She said she paid Mr. Silverton \$10,000 cash for her baby. And she gave the New York lawyer \$2,500 for "processing" the adoption in the East.

Under direct examination, she told the court the money was "for the baby." But she stopped short of using the words "buy" or "sell." Prosecutors have given Mrs. G. "immunity" from criminal liability in return for her testimony.

Mr. Silverton's defense is that his Save-a-Life Adoption Service prevents abortions, gives unwed mothers a chance to personally choose the adoptive parents for their children, and affords respectable people who want to provide a good home for a child an opportunity to do so without going through the red tape and sometimes personal embarrassment of an agency.

The case here likely will last several months, and is receiving national attention.

★ Oil nations try to prop up wobbling price of exported crude

Continued from Page 1

If OPEC has its troubles agreeing on policy, so do consumers. The U.S. urges that consuming nations continue to reduce their use of oil, thereby putting additional pressure on the producers' cartel to lower prices.

Europe hesitates

But U.S. Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger also advances a controversial "floor price" policy, designed to keep world petroleum prices from sinking below an unspecified level, perhaps \$5 or \$7 a barrel. Currently world prices range from \$10 to \$12 a barrel, compared with \$3

before OPEC quadrupled the price in 1973.

U.S. officials foresee little incentive for American firms to develop alternative sources of energy, if oil prices fall too low. If alternative sources are not developed, the United States, which now imports 37 percent of its petroleum, will become more and more dependent on foreign oil.

European officials, whose countries depend on Middle Eastern oil to keep their economies running, are skeptical of the "floor price" plan. "No agreement," remarked a German diplomat bluntly, "will prevent Europeans from buying cheap oil if OPEC lets the price drop."

MINI-BRIEFS

SST approval

The U.S. Government recommended Tuesday that French and British airlines be allowed to fly the supersonic Concorde airliner into New York and Washington airports. The Federal Aviation Administration said in Washington the aircraft is big, noisy, and dirty, but with only limited flights planned into the two East Coast cities, the impact on the environment would be minimal.

Cambodian riot

More than 1,000 Cambodian students with sticks and clubs ransacked Chinese shops in northwest Cambodia's Battambang province Tuesday for the second time in two weeks, travelers reaching Phnom Penh reported.

Indians back off

Militant Indians have ended an eight-day occupation of an industrial plant in Shiprock, N.M., on a Navajo reservation, leaving behind conflicting estimates of damage at the plant. About 20 American Indian Movement members seized the facility Feb. 24, several days after Fairchild laid off 140 employees, most of them Navajos.

Spending survey

A new Phillips-Sindlinger survey indicates many Americans would not use tax rebates to make major purchases until they pay off old bills and rebuild savings accounts. Only 18 percent of the 1,683 persons polled Feb. 9-19 said they would spend any money gained through tax cuts and rebates.

Cabinet confirmation

William T. Coleman, the second black ever named to a Cabinet post, has been confirmed by the U.S. Senate to be Secretary of Transportation.

Pollution inquiry

Sixty-five percent of the American people believe pollution-control efforts can proceed while solutions to the energy crisis are found, according to a Harris poll released in New York.

★ Republicans list reform priorities

Continued from Page 1

— Broadcasting of deliberations on the House floor.

— An "Accurate and realistic" version of the often-misleading Congressional Record.

— Cuts on loosely regulated congressional newsletters funds.

— Stricter disclosure of lobbying activities.

— More orderly jurisdiction of overlapping House committees.

— Full representation of Republicans on committees and staffs.

Losses measured

Americans who voted Republican in the last congressional elections — 41.8 percent of them — can measure their loss of congressional power in several ways:

● Just 33 percent of the seats in the House of Representatives.

● One seat less than one-third on major House committees.

● A scant 16 percent of the professional staff of house committees.

Democratic Majority Leader Thomas P. O'Neill of Massachusetts calls the complaints about committee ratios "strictly political," adding: "The people are the ones who have disenfranchised the Republicans in this Congress."

Nonetheless, Rep. Edward G. Brier Jr. (R) of Pennsylvania compares the "abuse of power" by the newly victorious Democratic majority to the Watergate abuses by the newly victorious President Richard M. Nixon two years ago. "The [Democratic] caucus is the new Oval Office," he claims.

Conceding an uphill battle for most of the reforms, he rates lobby disclosure — supported by many Democrats — as their best hope in this Congress.

"This is not a game," insists Rep. Louis Frey Jr. (R) of Florida, chairman of the House Republican Research Committee. "What we're doing is essential to the survival of Congress."

Daily News layoffs

The New York Daily News said it would have to begin laying off some of its 5,000 employees Tuesday because of "heavy revenue losses" attributed to a "wildcat strike" by deliverymen who have in effect shut the paper down.

السلامة في العمل

A bulldozer battle for JERUSALEM

Since 1967 thousands of Arab residents have lost their family homes to Israeli-directed redevelopment. And non-Jews who lived most of their lives here are denied the right to come back and settle, while any Jew can.

By John K. Cooley

Staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Property developers in Israeli-annexed East Jerusalem are continuing pressure to evict and "relocate" Arab inhabitants of the old walled city and to "modernize" it. Evicted Arab families see boxlike constructions of new Israeli housing rising from the debris of their demolished homes.

"This," says one Palestinian Arab resident of the old city's Armenian quarter, whose family has lived there for generations, "is what we are talking about when we say that injustice in Jerusalem is at the core of the Middle East problem."

"How can you speak of a just peace settlement when about 10,000 people from the old city alone have lost their family homes since Israel annexed us in 1967?"

Israel Shahak, the Jewish chairman of the Israel League of Human Rights, states the case in even stronger political terms than this Arab:

"People who were born and lived most of their lives in Jerusalem are not allowed to come back and settle in their own city, if they are not Jews, of course. But if a Dutchman converts to Judaism tomorrow, he will not only be allowed to do so at once, he will also get an apartment in Ramat Eshkol" (an all-Jewish Jerusalem suburb, built on Arab land conquered in 1967).

"The Israeli government speaks of 'reunion of families' when it comes to Russian Jews, but does not allow the same thing when it comes to Palestinians of Jerusalem."

Rubble pushed around house

One of many Arab families owning houses and land in the old city's Armenian quarter, near the Jewish and Muslim shrines of the Temple Mount, is Raja Saifi.

In 1970 the municipality's Israeli property-development company offered him 15,000 Israeli pounds (about \$4,000 at 1970 exchange rates, but much less now). Israelis competing to buy the new houses erected on the sites of demolished homes: are offering five or six times such amounts, sometimes more.

When Mr. Saifi refused to sell, bulldozers demolishing nearby houses pushed high mounds of rubble around his house, making access nearly impossible. The foundations were undermined by digging on two sides. Israeli police, at this writing, were pounding frequently on the door and warning Mr. Saifi's elderly mother, the only person still living there, to leave because the house was unsafe.

The company's agent has offered to add to the 15,000 Israeli pounds a loan for the same amount against a new flat in one of the new housing developments north of Jerusalem. But Mr. Saifi, who is on welfare, is unlikely to be able to meet repayments on such a loan.

A young married couple of American Quakers, who operate a Quaker service center in East Jerusalem, has helped Mr. Saifi find a Jewish law firm willing to fight Mr. Saifi's eviction in the courts.

Muhammad al-Maghrebi refused any compensation for his

house in the nearby Jewish quarter and is holding on. His forebears were refugees from the Ramleh area of what was Palestine in 1948. For a time, demolition squads nearby blocked the sewage system of his house.

Demolition undermines foundations

Another house near the old Syrian convent, on the edge of the Armenian quarter, belongs to three families named Shaheen and houses 20 people. Demolition on three sides has already undermined the foundations, but some of the Shaheens are staying until they are forced out.

"This is why UNESCO repeatedly passed resolutions, ignored by Israel, asking that it halt its alterations of Jerusalem," says a neighbor of the Shaheens, indicating an empty space designated for a five-story apartment building completely out of harmony with its surroundings.

Another cause of the UNESCO resolutions, apparently totally unknown to Western intellectuals and governments that condemned UNESCO's resulting sanctions against Israel, is a tunnel dug westward under the old city by the archaeological excavators working from the Temple Mount, the site of the ancient pre-Roman Jewish temple.

Residents showed this reporter where the tunnel had undermined the old Juhariya School. The building has been shored up by metal braces, but large cracks have opened in its walls and in those of surrounding houses. The inhabitants fear the entire zone is marked for demolition, perhaps for a new high-rise hotel.

Alfred Kutcher, a British architect who served on the International Jerusalem Committee, which in 1970 rejected and condemned Israel's 1968 master plan for the city, describes in his book "The New Jerusalem: Planning and Politics" how concerned Israelis and others did succeed in blocking some of the high-rise schemes which have begun to mar Jerusalem's landscape.

Of the so-called Omariya scheme, to build on open land in the central city, kept secret but leaked to newspapers, Jerusalem Mayor Teddy Kollek said, "It would make French Hill [one of the first high-rise Israeli projects east of the Arab city] look like the Taj Mahal by comparison."

Housing Minister Zeev Sharef admitted a mistake and halted Omariya, but not before a 16-story tower was erected in an empty space. Mr. Kutcher describes it as "a violent intrusion on the landscape, if not a desecration."

Mr. Kutcher insists Jerusalem cannot absorb the rapid growth rate prescribed by Israeli planners who are moving in as many Jewish immigrants as quickly as possible.

"Awareness that Jerusalem's spiritual essence is inextricably bound up with her visual, tangible qualities, an awareness evidenced by 4,000 years of building in the city, is now not simply ignored, it is not even recognized," Mr. Kutcher writes.

"Instead, a new way of thinking about Jerusalem has sprung up: the city is a resource to be exploited, its spiritual and visual qualities are commodities to be bought and sold. The authorities, in order to raise ready cash [from property investors] have been selling away the city's visual and symbolic heritage. Architects . . . have eagerly joined in building for Jerusalem as if it were the moon."

Jerusalem, holy city . . .

to Jews, Christians, and Muslims, is in the middle of a stiff controversy over development and modernization. Acquiring land, compensating and relocating residents, and harmonizing the new with the old are complicated by the city's mixture of Arabs and Jews (right), particularly in formerly Arab-held East Jerusalem, annexed by Israel after the 1967 war. Here evicted Arabs watch as bricks and steel rise on the city's precincts (below), and as officially sanctioned archaeological digging in the shadow of such inter-religious monuments as Temple Mount (below right) undermines foundations of remaining homes and shrines.



V violence: ie 'sheriff' the Senate

the man who monitors the violence on U.S. television is peppery John O. Pastore, now celebrating his 25th year in the Senate. The time chairman of the subcommittee on communications has worked to educate TV violence and existence of public broadcasting in his long, somewhat controversial career.

By Louise Sweeney

Staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Washington has been called everything from "Mr. Communism" to "Mr. Censorship," the dapper, moustached man who minces spinach omelets and works presidents with equal ease.

John O. Pastore (D) of Rhode Island is celebrating his silver (25th) anniversary in the Senate this year. 20 of it spent fine-tuning the industry as chairman of the subcommittee on communications. At role Senator Pastore has been saying sheriff to the violence on TV for the past seven years, since his committee began a probe of its effects.

on children course there is a causal relationship between violence on television and the behavior of young people. "The same thing a soap opera can do. If an idea or bad it can be sold. As a fact of fact if television were not



Pastore: 'Frankly I think being a senator . . . is the best job in the world.'

By R. Norman Matheny, staff photographer

that [influential], it would not be as effective as it's considered to be. And it's become a way of life in America."

Has there been any measurable progress since he first began hearings on TV violence in 1968?

"Measurable is a relative expression. There has been progress. He sees the diminishing of graphic violence on television. "At one time they were actually depicting violence for the sake of violence, in order to beat the ratings. They've gone a long way since then. I think it's being done more subtly now. You can't eliminate violence completely on television, because there's a certain element of violence that's connected and associated with normal living," he said.

The Senator's favorite program is the veteran western series "Gunsmoke."

He says he considers "the cleaning up of violence on TV" one of his three biggest contributions to the communications field — the other two, "the [communications] satellites; we have instantaneous communications now throughout the world on that." And third, the establishment of public broadcasting, what one visionary called "a saving radiance in the sky"

at the time Senator Pastore and his committee were pushing hard for it. He assesses its impact now:

"It hasn't reached a goal or objective all of us had anticipated. . . . There was resistance on the part of the Nixon administration. They developed a pique over the fact that some of the programs were politically critical of the presidency. (I never saw it that way. I thought it was rather evenly balanced.)

"For that reason there was a big drive to do away with public affairs. Under the very language of our report at the time we instituted public television, one of the selling points was we were to get into public affairs — that was the purpose of it."

Return to public affairs

Now, under the Ford administration, Senator Pastore says he expects the Corporation for Public Broadcasting (CPB) to return to the original emphasis on public affairs programming. He has emphasized that to CPB's president, Henry Loomis. "He understands us and we understand him," says Senator Pastore in a voice that is as final on that subject as the crack of a gavel.

As a man, John Pastore has a

reputation for being at once a joy to work with and also a very demanding, domineering person, one with a quick, agile mind, always thoroughly prepared for a meeting or a hearing. He is apparently not immune to flattery and loves a legislative fight enough to be described as "the happy-scrapper" in one headline.

While there are those who regard him as the Senate's patron saint of communications, others see him as a captive or even a "sycophant" of the industry. But they do not want to be quoted on it, thank you: Senator Pastore is that powerful.

Ineffectiveness charged

One longtime observer, a Pastore critic, charges the Senator is considered ineffective by the broadcast industry and others who deal with him on communications.

"All you have to do is turn on television and you can see what's happened — there's more violence, there is more lousy children's programming" than in the past, the critic says.

"As a generality, there is very little you can point to" in the way of legislation the broadcast industry sought which the Pastore subcom-

mittee did not approve, the critic adds. "There is nothing which they opposed which got out."

Voice stands out

Although he is not a large man, John Pastore manages to dominate a conversation or a hearing or even a Senate roll call. "I have a sort of excitable tone to my voice," he admits. "Some people think I shout. I don't shout — my voice just happens to carry."

There are times, too, when his gray moustache absolutely bristles with indignation. He even beards network presidents in the glare of TV lights with virtuosic displays of righteous anger over various broadcasting sins. Some of his critics, though, say that his bark is worse than his bite. Is that true?

Senator Pastore answers with a pussycat smile. "Whatever success you can achieve in the area of communications along the lines of these disturbing factors has to be by persuasion. And sometimes you have to demonstrate righteous indignation to make a point. The Communications Act allows me to bark, but it doesn't allow me to bite. . . . I can complain about violence on television and some

of their programming, but I have no authority to tell them how to program," he says, referring to his favorite Amendment, the First.

From deliveries to Senate

The man, who was the first Italian-American to be elected a state governor, once delivered tailor's suitboxes for \$2 a week as a boy. That was back in grammar school, in Providence, R.I., when he was working to help support his widowed mother and five children; back when he used to be tipped a nickel and a cookie by a state senator who lived to see John Pastore preside over that very Senate.

Even before he began delivering packages, at 10 or 11, he was working at home, cooking family dinners from recipes his mother wrote out before leaving for her job as a seamstress. He is still an accomplished cook, ready to spiel off the recipe for a spinach omelet called fritata ("In another bowl you crack eight eggs, using the yolks first . . .").

When still in high school, he hustled so fast through his job in a local jewelry shop, making holes in pearl necklace clasps, that he earned as much in three hours as other workers did full time.

No money for college

Although he was admitted to Brown and Harvard (he'd always hoped to be a doctor), he couldn't go to college because his mother needed his paycheck for the family. He did go to night law school (Northeastern University) at her urging and began practicing law, but not for long.

He was 25 when he was elected to the Rhode Island General Assembly, from which he advanced to the Attorney General's department, to Lieutenant Governor, Governor for six years, and then the U.S. Senate.

At present he is chairman of the ad hoc Senate committee on economy and energy, vice-chairman of the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy, and chairman of the Appropriations Committee subcommittee on state, justice, commerce, and the judiciary.

Speaking of his 25 years, he sums up: "Frankly I think being a senator — I agree with Harry Truman — is the best job in the world."

financial



With 2,000 employees on the floor of the Tokyo Stock Exchange, the noise level requires orders to be sent by hand signals. These are the numbers.

Foreigners lift Tokyo stocks

By David R. Francis
Business and financial editor of
The Christian Science Monitor

The applause on the crowded floor of the Tokyo Stock Exchange has become louder in recent weeks as the clerks and brokers express their approval for rising stock prices.

One factor in the price gains is increasing purchases by foreign investors. In February, it is estimated, foreign stock purchases exceeded sales by \$100 million. That is the first time in 18 months that foreign buying exceeded selling.

Last year foreign net sales amounted to \$1.1 billion and the year before, \$638 million.

The buyers are mostly from Western Europe where some of the money likely is petrodollars. Some also come from the United States.

Various factors are tempting foreign investors to buy Japanese securities.

One such element is the stock-market recovery. After slumping to a 29-month low last October as the economic news worsened in Japan, Tokyo Stock Exchange prices have now reached a six-month high.

With inflation lessening and with both fiscal and

monetary policy quietly eased, investors may be anticipating a resurgence of the Japanese economy later this year. They may also be influenced by the upswing on the New York Stock Exchange.

Another contributing factor is the ailing dollar. Foreigners are switching to the Japanese yen to guard against the depreciation of dollar assets and to take advantage of higher bond yields here. Foreign transactions in Japanese bonds moved into a net-purchase position already in January.

Despite the worsening recession here, the Bank of Japan has kept its discount rate at 9 percent — higher than in the United States or Western Europe.

Windfall profits eyed

Some foreign investors may also have their eye on windfall profits from foreign-exchange fluctuations. If the dollar falls further in price, the foreign buyer of Japanese securities stands to make an extra gain when he sells his shares.

An executive at an American brokerage house operating here held that Americans had not yet become accustomed to their new foreign-investment freedom after lifting of the interest-equalization tax in January, 1974. That tax imposed a penalty on foreign stock purchases.

The Japanese securities industry is trying to revive the interest of the Japanese public in buying stocks.

Tanimura interviewed

In an interview, Yutaka Tanimura, president of the Tokyo Stock Exchange, explained that for the past 100 years the Japanese people have habitually saved through deposits in commercial banks or at the post office.

As a result, individuals own only 32.7 percent of the shares listed on the Tokyo Stock Exchange. Financial institutions own 35.1 percent; investment trusts 1.2 percent; securities companies 1.5 percent; and other domestic corporations 27.5 percent.

Mr. Tanimura hopes to improve public confidence in stocks as investments by several measures:

• Independent audits of corporate financial statements have been instituted.

This change was prompted by the bankruptcy last spring of Nihon Netsugaku Kogyo, an air-conditioning

and heating concern. It was Japan's biggest postwar corporate failure.

The firm's financial statements, including those for an underwriting in December, 1973, did not indicate accurately the company's grim financial situation. Several foreign institutions were caught holding a substantial number of Nihon Netsugaku shares.

• New requirements for listing on the exchange are expected to be approved soon, perhaps in April. But there will be a grace period for their application of three or four years. At present, the exchange has 1,405 companies listed. The market value of their shares is about \$130 billion.

The exchange, says Mr. Tanimura, now is trying to strengthen its system for preventing price manipulation. Japanese securities laws are modeled on those of the United States. But Americans working here hold that regulations are not yet so strict as in the U.S.

On the other hand, one American broker noted: "There is not the same inclination to defraud the public here. Japanese corporations are better citizens than American ones."

Some Japanese corporations are raising their own disclosure levels voluntarily in order to obtain access to the U.S. money market.

How to boost dividends?

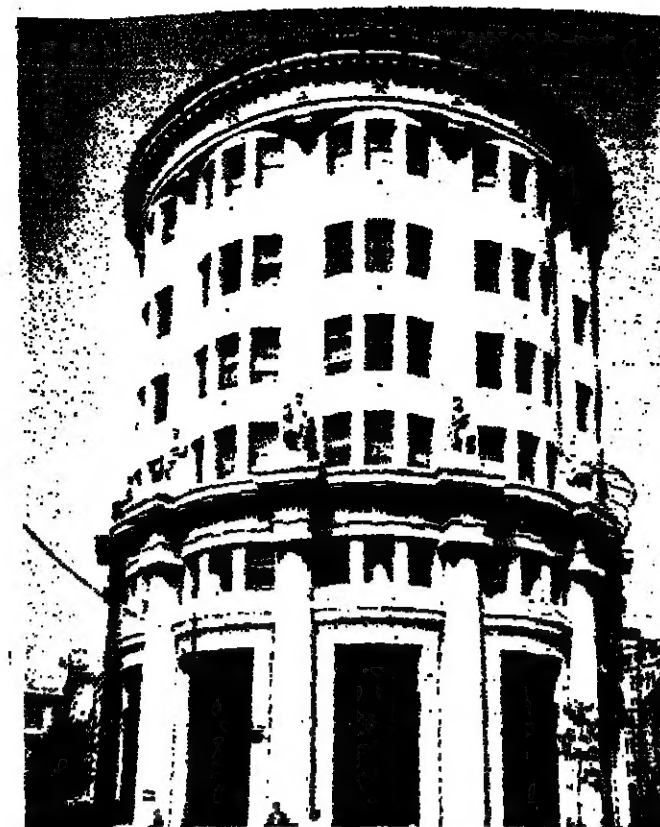
Mr. Tanimura would also like to increase the attractiveness of Japanese stocks by persuading corporate executives to boost their company dividends. Too many firms, he argues, base their dividends on the face value of their stock — not its market value.

"As a result, the yield of Japanese stocks is very low," he says.

In 1974, the average yield was 2.41 percent while the average ratio of prices to earnings ran between 13 to 11 percent.

If the attractiveness of stocks could be boosted, Japanese corporations could raise more capital by the sale of new shares, the stock-exchange president held. In 1973, industry got 91 percent of the net supply of capital from private or government financial institutions, 3.6 percent from industrial bonds, and only 5.4 percent from the issue of stocks.

Despite their minority position in share ownership,



Tokyo's stately Stock Exchange

individuals do the bulk of trading on the Tokyo Stock Exchange. They accounted for some 60 percent of transactions last year.

This is because the banks and corporations tend to just hold their shares as part of the complicated interlocking ownership system for groupings of Japanese firms.

In recent weeks that volume of trading has risen substantially from the 175 million shares a day of last year to about 200 million a day. It has yet to even approach the boom days of 1972 when volume averaged 325 million each day.

Economists probe for bottom of recession

Special to
The Christian Science Monitor

Washington

Where is the bottom to the economic slide? Economists certainly do not agree. In fact, it is getting harder and harder to tell from their rhetoric exactly what they expect.

Last week Arthur M. Okun, former chairman of the Council of Economic Advisers who now is at the Brookings Institution, told the Joint Economic Committee: "The nation's rate of production is currently running some \$175 billion below the levels that would be generated by an average prosperity with a 6 percent unemployment rate. That is the present toll of idle men and idle machines, and it keeps growing, with the end nowhere in sight."

Otto Eckstein, the Harvard economist who also heads Data Resources, Inc., warned the House Budget Committee: "After nine years of increasing instability, the economy is now

caught in a classic contraction that is not likely to end of its own accord."

Tax cuts urged

Both Mr. Okun and Mr. Eckstein were urging Congress to move swiftly to cut taxes to end the downward spiral. To buttress his appeal, Mr. Okun declared: "It becomes ever more likely that the history books will record this episode as a depression rather than a recession."

Is that an exaggeration? Well, Mr. Okun could be right, of course, but it would mean a great revision in the scope of what has heretofore been the measure of a depression — the depression of the 1930s.

Then unemployment rose to 25 percent, not 10 percent as Mr. Okun now thinks likely. Then the nation's output of goods and services was cut in half from 1929 to 1933, instead of a probable decline of about 7 percent or so from 1973 to 1975.

Mr. Eckstein, seeking to test the impact of varying amounts of fiscal

stimulus on the economy, used his Data Resources econometric model. He assumed, first, no tax cut at all; second, the \$21.3 billion tax cut passed by the House last week (to which repeal of the oil-depletion allowance was attached during the debate, but which Mr. Eckstein had not included); and, third, a "bigger tax cut" alternative, with an additional \$8 billion permanent tax cut added to the House bill.

Given the level of rhetoric, the no-tax-cut result is perhaps the most interesting. Mr. Eckstein told the committee that even without a tax cut, but assuming about \$5 billion more spending than President Ford has proposed, the economy's sharp slide would slow in the second quarter of the year and turn upward this summer.

Turnaround projected

With the House-passed bill, Mr. Eckstein concludes there would be a

The recovery, however, would be slow and halting and not rapid enough to keep unemployment from continuing to rise through 1975 and much of 1976.

much smaller decline in the second quarter and that by the fourth quarter real output would be growing at an 8 percent annual rate, and unemployment, which would not quite have reached 9.5 percent, would be dropping.

After adding in the additional \$8 billion of Mr. Eckstein's "bigger tax cut" alternative, the economy ceases to decline after the first quarter. The second quarter would show a 0.5 percent rate rise in real output, the third quarter a strong 6.1 percent rate rise, and by the fourth quarter a very, very strong rate of improvement, 9.2 percent.

The key to just when the bottom is reached is the rate at which businessmen are able to unload all those unwanted, and temporarily unsalable, goods on their shelves.

Inventory liquidation is under way, but it is hard to tell just how fast it is proceeding. Factory managers have cut production levels way back, below even the current depressed level of sales. The faster they are able to work off the unwanted inventories, the worse the current economic statistics will look.

On the other hand, the faster they are worked off, the faster the bottom will be reached.

Bottom in May?

Townsend-Greenspan & Co., New York economic consultants, believe May could prove to be the last month of decline, and that this month will likely be the last month with a big drop in real output.

It is hard to pick up a precise month, of course. It could hinge, for instance, on just how long it takes Congress to complete work on the tax cut. But very few economists are arguing that unless there is a big tax cut the economy will keep spiraling downward.

Shopping-center parking disputed

EPA wants size of lots cut to help fight pollution—battle is joined

By David Winder
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Los Angeles

How big should those parking lots at U.S. shopping centers be?

Some are big enough to land a small airplane on — and the centers themselves argue that size is necessary for shoppers' convenience.

But the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) in Washington wants the size of lots reduced to help fight air pollution.

The battle is joined.

At the heart of the dispute is the determination of the EPA to regulate parking-lot sizes to cut, in particular, carbon-monoxide exhaust fumes which, it says, do not readily disperse.

Some 16,000 shopping centers across the United States as a result are uniting behind two bills now in Congress sponsored by Rep. Lionel Van Deerlin (D) of San Diego that

would exempt shopping centers from environmental parking regulations (at least until satisfactory automobile emission-control devices are introduced).

Legislative prospect

Environmental sources admit that the legislation probably will pass, given the current mood among many in Washington to put the economy ahead of the environment.

Shopping centers had already won a reprieve from the scheduled Jan. 1 implementation date until July of this year when EPA Administrator Russell E. Train announced a six-month delay following Congress's decision prohibiting the use of such funds pending judicial review.

"We are under invidious and invidious attack by environmentalists," thundered Valentine W. Smith of Nashville, Tenn., at a recent meeting of the International Council of Shopping Centers in Irvine, Calif.

The Tennessee said shopping centers were being unfairly attacked for

excessive profits and improper land use.

Challenge echoed

Dale Ledbetter, environmental counsel for the International Council of Shopping Centers, headquartered in New York, echoed the challenge.

"Environmentalists say shopping centers are bad, but what is the alternative? If you are talking about the best use of land then the shopping center is much better than a lot of harum-scarum shopping outlets scattered through the area," he said.

EPA officials believe the fears of the shopping-center industry are greatly exaggerated.

Says Dr. Robert Burke of the EPA in Washington: "A lot of critics charge us with telling them where to build and to putting screws on new development. But this is not true."

Permit requirements

At the same time the EPA is adamant that permits for any substantial new parking lots or significant additions to existing parking spaces will only be granted if shopping-center landlords make a determined effort to ease pollution by helping to plan mass-transit systems, car pooling, and bicycle lanes.

Nevertheless, spokesmen for the shopping centers still believe they are being held responsible for improving air quality when they believe the remedy lies elsewhere.

British plan encounters criticism

North Sea oil defenses—too skimpy?

By Richard Burt
Special to
The Christian Science Monitor

London

Britain's plans for defending the huge investment in North Sea oil have come under criticism from defense analysts who say that the government's proposal will do little to protect the rigs from terrorist strikes or a major naval threat.

The debate reflects Britain's rediscovery of the importance of the sea for its survival in an era when British naval power is declining and nations are increasingly locked in a struggle for the control of resources in and beneath the oceans.

Oil from the North Sea is scheduled to begin flowing into Britain this year, and it is predicted that the nation will be self-sufficient in petroleum in 1980. This prospect has made the North Sea fields Britain's most valuable natural resource and has raised questions over the adequacy of government efforts to protect them.

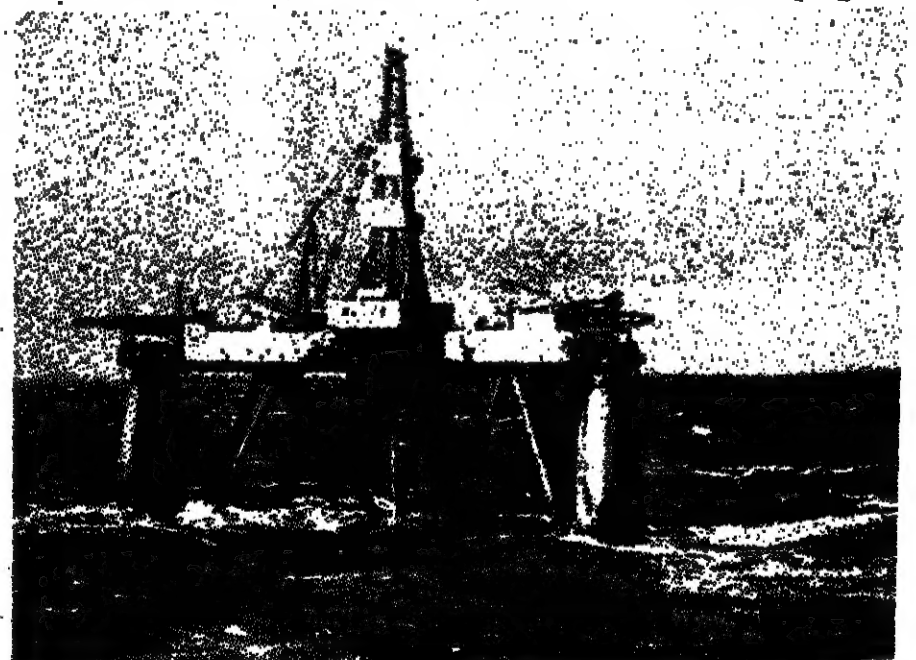
Five ships planned

Last month, the Labour government Minister of State for Defense, William Rodgers, announced that five new ships would be built to allow the British Navy to protect offshore oil and gas installations from sabotage and terrorist attacks. These vessels, described by one Navy official as "more trawlers than gunboats," will be ready for service by 1977.

With a crew of 25, the oil protection ship will have a top speed of 16 knots and will be equipped with 40-mm. guns. Critics have already pointed out that they will be smaller and slower than the largest of the Icelandic gunboats that chased British fishing boats during the "cod war" two years ago.

Other than the small fleet of patrol vessels, the government plans little else in the way of military protection. The Royal Air Force now regularly patrols offshore installations with older maritime reconnaissance aircraft. Air Force plans to modify Nimrod surveillance aircraft with new electronic gear have been scaled down to keep defense spending down.

These proposals have been criticized by several observers, particularly Prof. John Erickson, director of defense studies at Edinburgh University. Professor Erickson was chair-



Oil rigs pose protection problem

man of an academic group that first called attention to the difficulties of defending North Sea installations against sabotage and accidents last year.

The group proposed a six-ship force that could operate swiftly in all weather conditions and that would be backed by a helicopter force.

Professor Erickson called the government's plan to procure five trawler-like vessels "an inadequate and very minimum response." Noting that the program will offer no defense for individual rigs and platforms, he said that the government was treating the problem in a manner similar to the fishing dispute off the coast of Iceland — "a patrol and surveillance exercise."

Although in announcing the five-ship program the government mentioned the possibility of including the British patrol force in a larger, multinational North Sea protection fleet, Professor Erickson indicated that Britain had to move faster in this direction.

Cooperation suggested

"It might be a very good idea and politically useful to develop cooperation with Norway, Denmark, Germany, or even Russia," he said.

While the government has yet to respond officially to the criticisms of Professor Erickson and others, De-

fense Ministry officials privately admit that the small force envisaged under Mr. Rodgers's program would be unlikely to give absolute protection against a large terrorist attack. However, they do not believe that the Irish Republican Army or the various small nationalist groups working Scotland now possess the capability mount an attack in the treacherous North Sea conditions.


Reassigned roles

Moreover, the officials stress that in wartime the role of the patrol boats would be taken over by the naval warships with air-defense missiles and antisubmarine gear.

These explanations do little to satisfy those who think that more should be done to protect Britain's investment in the North Sea.

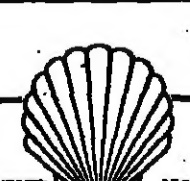
Just two weeks after Mr. Rodgers announced the government's program, a Soviet trawler moved within 250 yards of a North Sea rig, within what is considered a safe zone of operations. Meanwhile, off the coast of the rig complained that a safety boat was being harassed by two other Soviet trawlers.

The Navy dispatched a ship to the scene, but it did not arrive until after the Soviet vessels had departed. Whether the trawlers were intelligence ships or merely looking for fish is not known.



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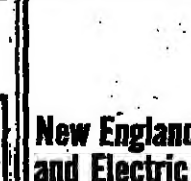
Internal Revenue Service



SHELL OIL Company

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS today declared a quarterly dividend of six-and-a-half cents (6 1/2¢) a share on the Common Stock of this Company, payable March 24, 1975, to shareholders of record March 10, 1975.

W. W. WESTERFIELD, Jr.
Secretary
February 27, 1975



New England Gas and Electric Association

COMMON DIVIDEND NO. 112

The Trustees have declared a quarterly dividend of thirty-two cents (32¢) per share on the common shares of the Association payable April 15, 1975 to shareholders of record at the close of business March 24, 1975.

E. G. CHENEY, Treasurer
February 27, 1975

Handwritten signature or mark.

Larrieu burns up the track

By Larry Eldridge
Sports writer of
The Christian Science Monitor

A cluster of world record performances has suddenly made Francie Larrieu a household name among American sports fans — and also brought some long-overdue recognition to women's track in general.

The 22-year-old UCLA student did it again Monday night, breaking her own world marks for both 1,500 meters and the mile during the fourth U.S.-U.S.S.R. indoor track meet at Richmond, Va.

She accomplished the feat without benefit of any serious competition too, pulling away from the field in the early stages and being spurred on only by the roar of the crowd as she hit the tape in 4:28.6 to clip half a second off the record of 4:29 she had set two weeks earlier in San Diego.

En route Francie was timed in 4:08.8 for the 1,500 meters, marking the third time in two weeks she has lowered the world indoor record for this distance. She started her streak with a 4:10.4 effort in Toronto on Feb. 14, then in an amazing show of endurance just one day later after a 3,000-mile flight she bettered that time with a 4:09.9 clocking in the San Diego race.

Now she has broken both records once more, and the natural question is how much lower can she take them. Francie says she has her eye on the 4:20 mark at the longer distance and the magic four-minute barrier in the metric mile. She says she's shooting for 4:05 this year, then will start thinking about the sub-four minute time she feels sure will be needed to win in the Olympics at Montreal in 1976.

Dut of obscurity

Whatever the future holds in store, however, Miss Larrieu has undoubtedly already achieved one of her most significant triumphs just by leading women's track out of the obscurity in which it lay buried for so long.

Other women's sports, of course, have been gaining rapidly in interest in the last several years. Tennis is a best example, and golf is another one. Last summer there was all sorts of furor as girls won the right to play Little League baseball, and when basketball is now getting far more notice than ever before. But



Francie Larrieu

until lately, women's track just hadn't enjoyed the same sort of rise in popularity.

The excitement generated by 15-year-old half miler Mary Decker last season gave it a push in the right direction, and Miss Larrieu also stirred some interest in 1974 by setting world indoor records at various distances. It is Francie's sustained string of tremendous performances this year, though, which has finally pushed women's track to a place of prominence on the nation's sports pages and made her one of the top names at any meet in which she runs.

Putting these performances in an overall perspective, of course, it must be noted that the times are far slower than those of male runners. Jim Ryan's mile record, for instance, is 3:51.1, and the best high school boys regularly run it 10 seconds or more faster than Miss Larrieu does.

This disparity coupled with Francie's steady improvement has prompted a lot of questions lately about the women's chances of closing the gap. Miss Larrieu, in fact, got into a controversy of sorts when she stated a couple of weeks ago that she

doubted a woman would break four minutes in the mile during her lifetime.

"I think she's crazy," Billie Jean King said when she heard of Francie's prediction. "I think women will break the four-minute mile sooner than expected."

And now in the wake of her recent string of record-breaking performances, the 4th, 4th, 105-pound Miss Larrieu also seems more optimistic. After her Richmond race, Francie said women would not be far off the men's mark in the next two years, and when asked if she might be the one who came close she replied: "I think very highly of my capabilities."

Realistically, though, it seems more likely that Francie's original prediction was more accurate. You have to go all the way back to 1888 to find a time when the men's record for the mile was 4:28, and it took them 88 years from that point to get it under four minutes. Perhaps with today's improved techniques and training the women can improve on that timetable, but it isn't likely to happen overnight.

Pointing for Olympics

A more important goal than time, though, is the Olympics — and that, of course, is what Miss Larrieu is pointing for.

She competed for the United States at Munich in 1972, but was eliminated in the semifinal heat as Ludmilla Bragina of the Soviet Union went on to win the final in what is still the world record outdoor time of 4:01.4.

Francie has since beaten the Russian star indoors, but she still hasn't come anywhere near that time, though, of course outdoor clockings are normally a bit faster. Also, she knows she must be able to run two fast races in succession to reach the Olympic finals — something she was unable to do in Munich. That's why her back-to-back world records in Toronto and San Diego excited her more than any of her other recent feats — proving as they did that she is now capable of such an effort.

The Olympics are still almost 1½ years away, of course, and in track and field terms that's practically an eternity. By 1978 the whole picture could look entirely different. But the way she's going right now, and especially the way she keeps running faster almost every time out, Francie seems likely to battle for that gold medal.

Change of pace

Striking out as an umpire

By Phil Elderkin

St. Petersburg, Fla.

Please don't let this get around, but I was an Umpire School dropout!

I had the agility. In fact, I could run faster than half the kids in training camp. But I didn't have the stomach for the job — all that bending, all those rules, all those foul tips playing the Anvil Chorus off my mask.

Of course, I did arrive a little late. More than two weeks of the Bill Kinnamon-Joe Linsalada specialized umpire training course had already been given when I showed up in St. Pete. But it wouldn't have made any difference if I'd been the first student there. I still couldn't have made it.

One morning, after we'd done our calisthenics, instructor Rich Garcia (who gets his chance in the American League this year as a rookie umpire) took me over to a special area.

Rich handed me a mask that had been hit in the front so many times it looked like a metal pretzel and a chest protector the size of Rhode Island and stationed me behind home plate.

"I think you might need these," he said. He didn't know how right he was. This may have been the first time in baseball history that an entire umpire disappeared behind a chest protector.

Starting at me from the mound, sixty-feet, six inches away, was something called a pitching machine. By the use of two variable speed motors, it can be made to throw fastballs, curves and knuckleballs at speeds and angles you couldn't believe.

It didn't take much imagination to make that Iron Monster look like something that belonged to Hitler in World War II.

Anyway, I stood behind a catcher and called balls and strikes while a man fed the machine round pieces of horsehide that

came at me like something out of a cannon.

If you've never worn a mask, you can't imagine how much it restricts your vision. It takes quite a while for one to adjust to it. But that's only part of it. The big thing is not to move your head



once you have assumed the correct umpiring position behind the catcher.

If you do move, you lose the true flight of the pitch and will end up calling balls strikes — and vice versa. In other words, you follow the ball with your eyes and not your body. This requires a lot more self-discipline than I had and is one of the toughest things for most young umpires to master.

Now I'm going to let you in on two little secrets. Although the rule book clearly states that a player's strike zone is that space over home plate which is between

the batter's armpits and the top of the knees, umpires and managers disregard it.

They have their own unwritten rule which places the strike zone approximately six inches above the belt line to just below the top of the knees. This stems from all managers not wanting their pitchers to get the ball up high, where it can be easily hit out of the park. Thus any high pitch that passes through the rule book's strike zone is automatically called a ball. And neither the pitcher nor the manager who is in the field will ever complain to an umpire because he knows that his hitter is also going to get the same break.

There is also an unwritten rule on the ground ball that sets up the double play at second base. If the infielder touching second misses the bag by a fraction of an inch or releases the ball too soon to first base, the double play will be allowed if the action is smooth.

Again, neither manager will complain in situations like this, because he knows he'll be getting the same treatment later himself.

Since all umpires must start at the minor-league level (where cost limits baseball to two officials per game), Kinnamon's course is geared for this unique situation. His staff spends long hours with students on fundamentals, being in the right position, and never leaving the plate uncovered.

If you don't mind hearing a few bells occasionally after being hit off the mask with a foul tip, and you can control your temper and your weight, umpiring may well be for you.

But the only way to really find out is to buy some of the action. A postcard or letter to Bill Kinnamon at Post Office Box Y in St. Petersburg, Fla., will do it. Both men and women can apply.

Last of a three-part series

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family/children



Scenes from new 'child-size' TV show: U.S. National Marble Championship.

'Blue Marble'—children's TV hit

By Jo Ann Levine
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

New York
What can you do with a world that looks like a marble when seen from outer space?

Hold it close and warm in your hand, play games with it, discover what everybody else is doing with it.

That is just what "Big Blue Marble," the child-size name for the first international children's television series, does as it films children around the world telling each other how they live — and laugh.

Sandwiched between 10 hellos and 10 good-byes in different languages, this 26-minute weekly program, uninterrupted by commercials, is in its first season running on 120 stations in the United States.

Bob Garrison, the series' co-producer, says that Alpha-Venture, Inc., expects by the end of 1976 that "Big Blue Marble" will be syndicated to about 70 nations, or roughly 50 percent of the children in the world.

Offered as public service

The series, which cost \$3 million to research and complete 26 weeks of programming, is offered by International Telephone & Telegraph Corporation (ITT) as a public service to any station which agrees to offer it without commercial interruption.

The program is being considered for an Emmy nomination, has been named best new children's series by the Boston Globe, and has won a special citation by ACT (Action for Children's Television), a committee



... Hoola-hoop contest

of concerned citizens privately monitoring and attempting to positively influence television programming for children.

Maureen Harmonay, ACT's publication director, says her organization was particularly attracted by the "no commercial" aspect of the series. "It is a big step toward upgrading children's television," she added.

Each program features children in

three countries outside the U.S., and one segment on children in the U.S. Each program also includes a section on how to make something, a folk tale, some jokes, and a pen-pal section.

Animated skit used

One program started with an animated skit: "Walter, get me France," said one character. France lights up on a map while the characters explain that "France is between Spain and Germany." A nine-year-old girl talks about the sand yachts which her family race along Normandy Beach. Then the next segment is in Hong Kong, where a little girl named Carolyn takes viewers around her father's snake farm.

While Carolyn, another child, and the manager of the farm tug a python, Carolyn explains that the snake is so heavy it takes three to carry it. After unpacking some elephant snakes, watching a cobra being milked, and noting that "snakes are good citizens," Carolyn comfides that her father wants her to take over the farm someday, but that she isn't sure she wants to because "I may want to do something more unusual."

Viewers, who are expected to be from about 8 to 15, then are shown how to make designs with paint and potatoes, before moving on to Holland where a miniature city called Madurodam is filmed in such a way that at first it appears to be regular-size.

Variety of incidents

Other programs include a child milking goats in Switzerland, another working on a fishing trawler in Iceland, an international frog-jumping contest in California, a bathtub race in Vancouver, a 15-year-old girl from Virginia living with six other girls in a New York City penthouse while on a ballet scholarship, and a dog-training school in England where the teacher explains there are no disobedient dogs, only inexperienced owners.

Four crews travel around the world filming stories for the program which is edited in New York.

Clare O'Brien, the series' educational director, said that reactions from children indicate they were most interested when children were doing the talking, and that they enjoyed watching children who were able to effect things on their own.

One teacher in California said, "Before the show, my class used the term, 'foreign children.' After seeing several of the shows, they dropped the word, 'foreign.' The class began seeing them as just 'children' like themselves, living in a different spot on the globe."

Drama group involves pupils

By the Associated Press

St. Louis
If the traveling minstrel of the Middle Ages could return, he might find a job to his liking in St. Louis.

A small drama company, the Metro Theater Circus, is only a few hundred yards and a few thousand miles away from traveling troupes of medieval times.

The drama group's concept is modern, however, and is designed to bring the theater closer to children while making them more aware of their imagination.

"We try to actively involve them in the entertainment," said Phyllis Well, director of the group.

The seven-member troupe performs an average of 10 times each week at St. Louis area public and

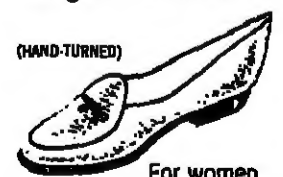
private schools. In its 17 months of existence, the circus has performed before more than 25,000 children. It is partially funded through federal and state grants.

The schools are charged a small fee for the one-hour performances which take place before audiences of not more than 250 pupils. Following the performances, individual actors meet with small classes of children for instruction in pantomime, creative dance, movement, and rhythm.

Although participation in the circus has become a full-time job, she said the actors need other employment to make a living. In addition to being actors, MTC members are teachers in the St. Louis area, which Mrs. Well said helps them in their relating to children during performances.

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Answer block appears among advertisements

Your first driver's license

By Eloise Taylor Lee

Dear New Driver,

This is the day you have been waiting for. You have been taking driver-education lessons, you have practiced parallel parking, and you have encountered many hassles with your parents as they presided over your learner's permit privileges. Well, today, if all goes well, you will pass your driving test and come home a legally licensed driver.

Wheels: freedom, power, convenience. You are ready, but your mom seems cautious. Maybe she is thinking about the sobering statistics on teen-age accidents, or remembering a collision she saw. So if she calls out for the hundredth time, "Drive carefully," don't react angrily. Reassure her that you, too, feel a new responsibility. This is no day for hard feelings — or carelessness at the wheel.

The various state departments of motor vehicles and most insurance companies find that high school driver-education courses or professional driver-training schools are better teachers than

parents. Yet your family has been teaching you — by example — to drive ever since your first ride in the family car.

Driving is much more than accelerating, steering, and braking. Driving, like living, is a whole set of attitudes and behavior toward other people.

People's actions are not wholly predictable. Therefore you, as a driver must think ahead. If the taxi in front of you stops suddenly for a passenger, how can you avoid ramming into it? If one of those children playing ball darts into your path, how can you safely veer to avoid him? How do you leave your own lane, if you need to? As you drive, try to anticipate what you could do if certain events occur.

Are you tempted to impress your friends with your new status? That's a pretty predictable way to wreck your car. And your reputation.

Bravado, impatience, or rudeness make for a dangerous driver. It's best to recognize this and mend feelings without delay. A driver's license is one badge

of adulthood: tempering proud or angry feelings with generous behavior is a better gauge of maturity. Instead of trying to reform or punish other drivers, work on the person at the wheel of your own car.

Plenty of family fights revolve around the family car — who gets it when, who buys the gas. Try to reach an understanding with your parents about these issues. Volunteer for errands, but don't preempt the car every Saturday night. Sometimes fill the tank without being asked.

Your parents will probably excuse a few unnecessary trips at first. But show a little common sense — how did you get around before?

Everything about you shows up in driving — your attitude toward yourself, toward others, toward life in general.

You have finally got your wheels — and with their freedom, power, and convenience come commensurate requirements for responsibility, alertness, and consideration on your part.

A Wednesday column



Bicentennial Matching Game

Completing the Bicentennial Matching Game's six-part series on people, places, and things connected with the American Revolution is the following list of documents and writings. All are closely associated with the historical event of the revolution itself — some before, some afterward. Can you match the seven descriptions with their official names?

Part VI — documents and writings

1. Revenue law passed on Nov. 1, 1765 by the English Parliament requiring public and legal documents in the American colonies to bear a stamp. It was repealed in 1766 after the colonists protested that it was an act of taxation without representation.

2. Another law passed by Great Britain in 1767 which imposed custom duties on glass, lead, paints, paper, and tea. The resulting unrest by colonists led to the Boston Massacre and the Boston Tea Party.

3. Penned by Thomas Jefferson, it was adopted on July 4, 1776 by the delegates to the Second Continental Congress. It announced the colonies' separation from Great Britain, making them into the United States of America. It is now kept in the National Archives Building in Washington, D.C.

4. Articles ratified in 1781 which superseded the present Constitution. However, they proved unsatisfactory because of the subordinate position given to the federal government.

5. Washington presided at the Federal Convention in Philadelphia which drafted fundamental principles of a strong federal government, signed on Sept. 17, 1787, and ratified by June 21, 1788. In this document, the delegates conceived the idea of dual representation of the people by dividing Congress into two branches, the Senate and the House of Representatives.

6. Name given to the first ten amendments to the Constitution. These amendments protect the rights of individual liberties from infringements by the government.

7. On Sept. 3, 1783, the United States of America was recognized as a nation. Benjamin Franklin, John Adams, and John Jay were on the Commission that formulated this pact with Great Britain.

Last of six-part series

John Hancock

Choices

- A. Townshend Acts
- B. Articles of Confederation
- C. Constitution
- D. Declaration of Independence
- E. Treaty of Paris
- F. Bill of Rights
- G. Stamp Act

Answers

- 1. G
- 2. A
- 3. D
- 4. B
- 5. C
- 6. F
- 7. E

Books about the American Revolution—for young readers

Books for young readers

Public and school libraries contain many books on the American Revolution that would be of interest to the young reader. Here is a sampling of some of the more recent ones:

- Bakeless, John and Katharine, "Signers of the Declaration," Houghton Mifflin Company, Boston, 1969.
- Bakeless, John and Katharine, "Spies of the Revolution," J. B. Lippincott Company, Philadelphia, 1962.
- Cooke, Donald E., "America's Great Document, the Constitution," Hammond, Inc., Mapewood, N.J., 1970.
- Curtin, Andrew, "Gallery of Great Americans," Franklyn Watts, Inc., New York, 1965.
- Davis, Burke, "Heroes of the American Revolution," Random House, New York, 1971.
- Dirksen, Everett McKinley, "Gallant Men," McGraw-Hill, New York, 1967.
- Dooty, Esther M., "Under the New Roof," Rand McNally, Chicago, 1965.

Hayman, LeRoy, "What you should know about the U.S. Constitution and the men who wrote it," Four Winds Press, New York, 1966.

Hoehling, Mary, and Betty Randall, "For Life and Liberty," Julian Messner, New York, 1969.

Kohn, Bernice, "The Spirit and the Letter," Viking Press, New York, 1974.

Melick, Arden Davis, "Wives of the Presidents," Hammond, Inc., Mapewood, N.J., 1972.

Parrish, Thomas, "The American Flag," Simon and Schuster, New York, 1973.

Peterson, Helen Stone, "Give Us Liberty," Garrard Publishing Company, Champaign, Ill., 1973.

Peterson, Helen Stone, "The Making of the Constitution," Garrard Publishing Company, Champaign, Ill., 1974.

Schoer, George F., editor, "Yankee Doodle Boy," William K. Scott, Inc., New York, 1964.

Sobel, Donald J., "Lock, Stock, and Barrel," Westminster Press, Philadelphia, 1965.

Tubby

By Guernsey Le Pelley



The Home Forum

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Wednesday, March 5, 1975



"Tuaregs in Niger"

By Robin Wright

Love Africa

There is an innocence about Africa, sprung from the early morning of the world. Touching the hearts of men who come to her And rising like a rainbow from the snowdrifted Mists which guard her dawns and darkling places. Her trembling shyness and her secret faces.

The unspoiled quality of simple folk. In village, tribe and home takes us to task. Brave leaders strive but barely ease the yoke Of grinding poverty. Freedom can mask A host of hardships they alone can't move. Such dear simplicity demands our love.

For love and understanding freely given Alone can remedy their desperate state And bring what's requisite this side of heaven. The caring and the millions, the vast space Of skills and of ideas, geared to man's cry For work and hope, to ease such poverty.

Love in the truest sense means fear's release, A thing of equals, not of opposites, A flowering and a sharing, whose increase Grows by the giving, and whose benefits Are not for master and slave, but all enjoy As fellowmen, as friends, as girl and boy.

Thomas Tull

Thomas Tull spent the last 5 years of a diplomatic career in Africa. He now works closely with PhilAfrica, a London group concerned with African development.

The Monitor's daily religious article

You don't believe in God?

Is God an alien concept in our lives? Just another outdated belief? Or is God, as the Bible describes Him, the one in whom "we live, and move, and have our being" — the very essence of our existence?

Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, defines God in this way: "The great I AM; the all-knowing, all-seeing, all-acting, all-wise, all-loving, and eternal; Principle; Mind; Soul; Spirit; Life; Truth; Love; all substance; intelligence."

Many of those who cannot believe in God in the traditional sense of a personality somewhere doling out good to the faithful and punishment to all others, find they can both respect and honor such concepts as divine Mind, Truth, and Love.

Whatever is good and intelligent in our lives is evidence of the divine order. But we have a long way to go before human ex-

perience measures up to the divine, or spiritual reality. In fact, it never will, for only the spiritual — the God-created — is perfect. It is up to us to express, or reflect, more of the divine character before we see the good results this brings. In reality we already reflect God — in our true spiritual selfhood — for we are made in His image. That image is spiritual because everything God, divine Spirit, made is spiritual.

While we may feel tied in by human laws or see too often their ineffectualness, the spiritual law of God, Love, is one of true liberty, for it frees us from illness and wrongdoing. His harmony is here, but we are prevented from seeing it clearly until the fog of our material sense of life lifts.

God, who orders the universe, is Love. And if each of us loved our neighbors (and all in the world are our neighbors) there would be no strife, no famine, no wars. The law of Love would guide every action. The disciple John said: "Beloved, let us love one another: for love is of God; and every one that loveth is born of God, and knoweth God. He that loveth not knoweth not God; for God is love." As we love — as we are unselfish — we are "born of God."

Love illumines our lives and lifts us out of darkness and fear. Christ Jesus said, "I am come that they might have life, and that they might have it more abundantly." What is abundant life?

An abundant life is one that reflects God's wisdom and love. It is one that is always conscious of man's inseparable unity with God. It is a life that is spiritually inspired, and finds satisfaction and fulfillment in spiritual understanding.

God is neither distant nor outdated. He is the very essence of our being.

*Acts 17:28; *Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures, p. 587; *1 John 4:7, 8; *John 10:10.

[Elsewhere on this page may be found a translation of the article in Spanish. Usually once a week an article on Christian Science appears in a Spanish translation.]

[This is a Spanish translation of today's religious article]

Traducción del artículo religioso publicado en inglés en esta página. (Generalmente una vez a la semana aparece una traducción al español)

¿Cómo, no cree usted en Dios?

¿Es Dios un concepto extraño en nuestra vida? ¿Nada más que una creencia fuera de moda? ¿O es Dios, como la Biblia lo describe: Aquel en el que "vivimos, y nos movemos, y somos"? — la esencia misma de nuestra existencia?

Mary Baker Eddy, la Descubridora y Fundadora de la Ciencia Cristiana, define a Dios de esta manera: "El gran Yo soy; el que todo lo sabe, todo lo ve, que es todo acción, sabiduría y amor, y que es eterno; Principio; Mente; Alma; Espíritu; Vida; Verdad; Amor; todo substancia; inteligencia."

Muchos de aquellos que no pueden creer en Dios en el sentido tradicional de una personalidad ubicada en alguna parte, que está distribuyendo el bien a los que son fieles y castigo a todos los demás, encuentran que si pueden, al mismo tiempo, respetar y aceptar tales conceptos como Mente, Verdad y Amor divinos.

Todo lo que es bueno e inteligente en nuestra vida es evidencia del orden divino. Pero nos falta mucho para que la experiencia humana se iguale a la divina, o sea, a la realidad espiritual. De hecho, nunca será así, porque sólo lo espiritual — lo creado por Dios — es perfecto. De nosotros depende el expresar, o reflejar, más del carácter divino antes de que percibamos los buenos resultados que esto trae. En realidad, ya reflejamos a Dios — en nuestra entidad espiritual — porque estamos hechos a Su imagen. Esa imagen es espiritual porque todo lo que Dios, el Espíritu divino, hizo es espiritual.

Aun cuando sintamos que estamos restringidos por leyes humanas o vemos muy a menudo su ineffectividad, la ley espiritual de Dios, el Amor, es una ley de libertad verdadera, porque nos libera de la enfermedad y la iniquidad. Su armonía está aquí, pero no podemos verla claramente hasta que la niebla de nuestro sentido material se disipe.

Dios, que ordena el universo, es Amor. Y si cada uno amara a su prójimo (y cada persona en el mundo es nuestro prójimo) no hubiera ni luchas, ni hambre, ni guerras. La ley del Amor guiaría cada acción. El discípulo Juan dijo: "Amados, amémonos unos a otros; porque el amor es de Dios. Todo aquel que ama, es nacido de Dios, y conoce a Dios. El que no ama, no ha conocido a Dios; porque Dios es amor." A medida que uno ama — a medida que uno es desinteresado — es "nacido de Dios."

El Amor ilumina nuestra vida y nos saca de la oscuridad y el temor. Cristo Jesús dijo: "Yo he venido para que tengan vida, y para que la tengan en abundancia." ¿Qué es vida abundante?

Una vida abundante es una que refleja la sabiduría de Dios. Refleja Su sabiduría y amor. Es una vida que siempre está consciente de la inseparable unidad del hombre con Dios. Es una vida espiritualmente inspirada, y encuentra satisfacción y cumplimiento en la comprensión espiritual.

Dios no está ni distante ni fuera de moda. Es la esencia misma de nuestro ser.

*Hechos 17:28; *Ciencia y Salud con Clave de las Escrituras, pág. 587; *1 Juan 4:7, 8; *Juan 10:10.

*Christian Science, pronunciado Christian Science

La traducción al español del libro de texto de la Ciencia Cristiana, Ciencia y Salud con Clave de las Escrituras por Mary Baker Eddy, con el texto en inglés en página opuesta, puede obtenerse en las Salas de Lectura de la Ciencia Cristiana o pedirse directamente a Frances C. Carlson, Publisher's Agent, One Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts, U.S.A. 02115.

Información respecto a la demás literatura en español de la Ciencia Cristiana puede solicitarse a The Christian Science Publishing Society, One Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts, U.S.A. 02115.

Daily Bible verse

God is a Spirit; and they that worship him must worship him in spirit and in truth. John 4:24

Risk

Risk toward expensive and worthwhile goals is essential. There is no growth, no inspiration, in staying with what is safe and comfortable. Jean Cocteau was aware of the importance of risk in creative work when he said: "An artist should find out what he does best, and then do something else."

Taking a risk, extending myself in a new direction, is like stepping out onto a frozen lake. The surface looks easy, open, and secure. But it is not so. I open myself up to looking ridiculous if the ice gives way. When I take a risk — toward developing a skill, toward a new and challenging friendship — I sometimes have deep misgivings as to the wisdom of the course I am on.

I walk forward across the great white expanse of an unknown, my mind full of unanswered questions, true to each step of the experience as it opens before me. If there is a sense of freedom and flow, if there is a burgeoning inspiration to it, I know that I am on the right track.

In taking risks, I am encouraged by the fact that nothing done from an impulse of one's truest self is ever a mistake.

Alex Noble

Second kindling

Never think these ashes are worthless now, done with warmth, with flinging moving light on wall and ceiling. Sifted, they yield a fine black coal quick to the fire revealing a second pulse of rose and dark.

Or sift the powdery ultimate, gray as the March morning you spread it on hungry soil, and wait a patient season when leaf and bud and flower reveal again the flames' first hour.

Frances Hall

An endless sojourn

She was beautiful and I think of her often.

It had been a long journey, day after day of driving through tired desert terrain, dry and desperate from six years without rain. Colorless, cloudless, the only movement in that sulking Sahara vacuum was the blowing sand that seemed the landscape to the sky.

Then I met her and a long sojourn suddenly became even longer — but because of feeling more than fact.

We met at a well, or at least what once was a well, in the West African nation of Niger. She and other Tuareg women were talking around what served as a meager substitute for a town social hall. The only thing in sight for miles and miles on that parched Sahel plain . . . was miles and miles — except for that empty old well.

They giggled as I approached in my overalls and T-shirt, hardly woman's wear in this morally prudish land of Arab-influenced Berbers. They were all draped from head to toe in royal blue robes, an exotic contrast to both desert simplicity and my Western pragmatism. I didn't know how to begin, although it really made no difference since we had no common tongue. I said something and they shrugged and giggled. They said something and I shrugged and laughed.

Then I remembered the nail polish I'd brought along to trade; it might break the ice. I quickly retrieved it from the truck transport that was carrying me through this arid wasteland and applied it to my thumb to show them what it was. They giggled, but they loved it and took turns until all had bright red thumbnails.

We were finally silenced by a Tuareg man who rode up on his camel. His presence stimulated work and all of them gathered up bundles and scurried off — except her.

I stayed too and watched as she pulled up some slimy residue in a "bucket" that once must have been part of a tire. She transferred the miserable substitute for water to a large bag that looked like a goat without limbs. As I watched I suddenly was aware of the difference between us. In a few days I would be

out of the Sahel and it would be a memory, painful but past. She would probably be there forever.

For the first time I was understanding the human dimension of that ugly complexity called The Drought.

When she was ready to go she looked up at me, and smiled gently. Instinctively I picked up the other end of the heavy goatskin and together we walked off. I had no idea where we were going, but had no fears as we walked deeper into the hostile environment and further away from my camp. I trusted a gentle spirit that had time for new friends in the midst of so many problems.

After a mile or so of silent smiles and slow trudging we stopped at a pile of leaves and rags, presumably to rest. Then it dawned on me and I gasped. This low cover of rags and bark propped against sticks just three feet high was her home.

With one entire side exposed it could barely offer sleeping space, much less protection. My heat-up old tent a mile and one-half away was a palace compared to this hovel. And knowing that her nomadic existence allowed her 100 such homes did not comfort me.

She motioned for me to sit and, still stunned, I did. With stoic calm she proceeded to fix me some of their sweet mint tea, so mild and herbic — and probably the only sweet thing in her life.

We communicated with smiles and sign language. I understood she was going west; she understood I was going south. I understood she was with the small group of Tuaregs scattered in similar "homes" nearby; she understood I was with the small group camping in the distance.

I wanted to know so much more about the life of this young woman and her people, but I was almost glad her language was Tamahag and mine English. From this small sampling of her life I was afraid to find out more, to have my bleak suspicions confirmed.

I yearned to offer some alternative and, for a flicker of a second, even considered staying, making some feeble attempt to help. Then I realized my presence would only further strain their resources and my ignorance of warfare tactics only impede their battle against the drought.

But I wanted to leave her with something, some expression from a stranger whom she had deeply touched. All I had was the nail polish, so I pressed it into her hand, hoping she would understand its symbolic implications.

She smiled at it and then looked up at me. She motioned to me, and went to the corner of her home. There from under a dirty blanket and swarm of flies she uncovered a small child who had been deathly silent during our encounter.

He was naked and dirty and his belly bulged, swollen from malnutrition. The flies looked stuck to his lids; they did not flinch when swatted.

She extended the child. I tried to smile, as if to say beautiful baby. Then I had another shock. She was giving me the baby. I shook my head in horror.

Her eyes pleaded, for the first time acknowledging the misery of her situation. She pointed to the boy's belly and his eyes, and she held him closely as if to say "my poor child, help me help him, take him from this misery. Take him where there is food, where there is water, where there is hope. Rescue him from this prison."

I think she knew her plea would be, even had to be, refused, and she accepted it. There was no bitterness as she watched me leave. I last saw her crouched in front of that rag and bark home, holding the baby with one arm, clutching a small bottle of nail polish in the other.

She was beautiful and I think of her often.

Robin Wright

Of light and more light

My plants decorate the wall with shadows, Ghosts testify of light within the leaves; Light comprising distant hills and fallen cities. From interrupted dreams I wake to frescoes, Fading forests of light, Echoed in ruins on the window ledge. Green Alhambras flicker, And petals turn mosaic, When morning sun sends sprites to sepulchres, And ends the nightly decoration.

David Andres Berehtain

Too late the year

So falls the leaf upon the errant head and laughter is a needle spectrum-swung upon the point of silence; all unaided are words that clamored when the year was young.

And all unheard the padding of the night upon the crisp arbutus of the mind as darkness tells the blaze trees of our sight to build a rainbowed shelter for the blind.

Gilean Douglas

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

Wednesday, March 5, 1975

The Monitor's view

Opinion and commentary

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Fact-finders in Indo-China

It would be too much to expect that eight American lawmakers visiting Indo-China for a week could return with hard-and-fast political and military assessments that have eluded even the most knowledgeable experts. Their whirlwind visit was necessarily a superficial one. Yet the fact that even after such a short time on the scene some of them have altered their perceptions of the American commitment there is significant.

Clearly nothing is as simple as it seems from the isolated halls of Congress. It is one thing to be dogmatic in Washington. But we are struck by the undogmatic comments by most delegation members, comments that reflect the ambiguous situation in Indo-China. Perhaps now there will be a new appreciation of the difficult decisions that confront President Ford on this whole question.

This newspaper has consistently felt that the magnitude of American aid to Indo-China can be legitimately argued, and indeed should be. But we also believe that the United States, because of the very conditions which it helped create in Indo-China, now bears a responsibility there. It cannot abruptly abandon former allies who demonstrate a willingness to fight and to try to survive.

This view appears to have won some sympathy from the congressional fact-finders after such experiences as a visit with President

Thieu, a meeting with political prisoners in Saigon, and a confrontation with North Vietnamese and Viet Cong representatives.

Congressman Paul McCloskey, a vigorous opponent of the wars in Cambodia and South Vietnam, said nonetheless he was not prepared to cut off food, medicine, or ammunition to the people of Phnom Penh in the present critical situation. "I think we owe them that much as a result of what we've done to them," he commented.

The formal recommendations of the delegation to the Congress and the President are still awaited. But it looks as if some compromise on aid for Cambodia at least will be reached.

Equally noteworthy is the view of some of the delegation members that there is a crucial need now for shaping a new foreign policy toward the region. It seems self-evident, in the case of Cambodia, that negotiations are not possible unless there is a military stalemate on the ground. The one hope now is that, with new infusions of American ammunition, the Cambodians will be able to hold out until the rainy season and that a subsequent military stand-off will provide the opening for a new diplomatic initiative.

As Congress ponders the question of aid, it is to be hoped the White House is giving equal attention to a fresh diplomatic strategy.

How about throwing the book at him?



Safeguards for nuclear power

By Robert E. Bowie

Shortly we will be reading more about another of the threats to mankind's future — this one arising from the rapid spread of nuclear facilities and materials for power. In May, the parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (NPT) will meet in Geneva to review its operations in the light of its purposes.

The treaty, which has been in effect for five years, was initiated by the United States and U.S.S.R. to freeze the nuclear weapons club, and to control nuclear technology and materials. Despite criticism of its unequal impact, it has been ratified by some 84 states and at least 6 or 8 more will do so soon. There are, however, a number of important holdouts, including France and China, Israel and Egypt, India and Pakistan, Brazil and Argentina, and South Africa. Last May, India set off a "peaceful nuclear explosion" — making it, in effect, the sixth nuclear state in 10 years. The other nonsigners are unwilling to foreclose this option for reasons such as security, rivalry, or prestige.

The International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA), charged with NPT supervision, has worked out a safeguards system designed to protect against diversion of nuclear materials into weapons uses contrary to the treaty.

In the years ahead, however, the scale and complexity of the problem will be growing enormously as a result of the energy crisis. Nuclear power can now compete with that from oil, even if current oil prices should drop 40 percent. By 1985 nuclear facilities will be expanded to provide 25 percent of the total electric power of the non-Communist world. One by-product will be vast amounts of plutonium, which is extremely toxic and also readily converted into nuclear weapons. (By 1985 the quantity will be sufficient to make about 18,000 bombs each year.)

It is difficult to predict the consequences of more nuclear states; too much depends on their motivations, ambitions, rationality, and situation. But an expanding number of such powers seems likely to enhance uncertainty, suspicion, and instability to a dangerous degree. Furthermore, such large amounts of weapons-grade materials will seriously increase the chances of theft and blackmail by terrorists, gangsters, and others, and the risks of injury from the toxic effects of plutonium.

By itself, the NPT is a weak reed for keeping these dangers under control. That will also require many other kinds of action, especially to reduce incentives for going nuclear and to foster cooperation in handling the problems:

1. The strongest incentive for acquiring nuclear weapons would be doubts about security. If the NATO allies — Japan, Taiwan, South Korea, and Israel — became uncertain about U.S. support or reliability, some might be impelled to seek a nuclear deterrent of their own. Thus U.S. strategy and alliance policy can directly influence proliferation, and so may nuclear-free zones in some areas.

2. Nuclear weapons could also be sought to enhance prestige or status. To counter this, every effort should be made to downgrade their political significance. As the NPT itself recognizes, strategic arms control by the

U.S. and U.S.S.R. would serve this aim, in addition to other benefits, but only if it went well beyond SALT II. So would severely restricting nuclear tests (but not the agreement of last year, with a ceiling of 150 kilotons, a delay to 1976, and an exception for "peaceful explosions").

3. As far as feasible, controls must enlist the positive support of the nonnuclear states, and minimize inequalities. For example, many will want to control the facilities for enriching uranium and for reprocessing plutonium from power plants, instead of being wholly dependent on the U.S. National plants for these purposes will complicate controls and increase risks. To head them off, it may be feasible to create regional facilities which are operated jointly under IAEA safeguards.

4. To protect against hijacking or theft by terrorists and others will be extremely difficult. It depends ultimately on physical security for the storage and transport of the enriched nuclear materials and plutonium, which the states themselves will have to provide. But national measures can be reinforced by assistance from IAEA and by cooperation with others. The central point should be obvious. No control system can be effective without the active cooperation of the nonnuclear states. The superpowers cannot impose it on them. And they will cooperate only if the control regime manifestly serves their wider interests, and if the nuclear states also accept and fulfill reciprocal obligations to serve the common purposes.

Thus the problems of nuclear proliferation underscores the same basic fact as food, population, energy, pollution, and the oceans. There is no escape from the necessity for a cooperative world order, serving the welfare of both the advanced and developing nations.

Dr. Bowie is a member of the Harvard Center for International Affairs and of the Harvard faculty.

Mirror of opinion Seniority's snare

When times turn tough, the last hired are the first fired. And perhaps that seems only fair until a few complicating factors are introduced.

Today, many of the last hired are women or members of racial minority groups who have long suffered employment discrimination. Only in the last decade have they started to have a genuine crack at many of the nation's better paying jobs. Thus, for them, the seniority system is but the latest snare. First, discrimination delayed them from getting certain jobs and accumulating seniority; now, they are being laid off for lack of seniority.

Where the equity line should be drawn is difficult to say. Seniority is a basically valid consideration, as several courts have ruled. Yet the consequences of discrimination deserve consideration, too. Perhaps somehow, through negotiation, legislation, or judicial determination, ways can be found to temper the seniority system with a fuller measure of justice. Surely, we should try. — Milwaukee Journal

Readers write

Ethiopia and U.S. interest

To The Christian Science Monitor:

It is rather disappointing to read your editorial in which you purported to analyze the "international" implications of the Eritrean struggle for national liberation and "warned" Washington of the gravity of the situation.

The thrust of your argument is based on the usual perspective of "U.S. interest." Independent Eritrea, you argued, would endanger "access to the Suez Canal, the oil lands, and Israel" as Eritrea controls the western part of the southern end of the Red Sea, the bottleneck through which shipping passes to the Red Sea. Based on the alleged uncertain future of U.S. interests in the area, you were rather astonished that Washington has not had an ambassador in Ethiopia for a year, and thus recommended that President Ford speedily dispatch the newly appointed envoy.

It is very clear from your analysis and recommendations that the "interest" of the U.S. must be protected at any cost. It is also unfortunate that this similar view has haunted Washington in its recent decision to airlift military supplies to the Ethiopian military junta.

Do you understand what this means to the people of Eritrea who are struggling for national liberation against U.S.-backed Ethiopian colonial aggression?

Obviously, you and people of similar views do not seem to care whether thousands of Eritreans, Cambodians, Vietnamese, Palestinians, etc. . . . are massacred so long as U.S. "interest" is protected. Should this selfish attitude continuously direct U.S. foreign policy? Madison, Wis. Baile Fessabaye

Mideast rights — and wrongs

To The Christian Science Monitor:

I can only hope that the indignation felt by Celia Guttman (in "Readers write") for the abuses sustained by Nate Shaw and the Jews extends to the Palestinians.

It is difficult to keep this emotion-charged conflict in perspective. At the onset of any dialogue questions must be asked. Who cast the first stone? Do two wrongs make a right? Do the Palestinians have less right to their country than the Jews?

The Palestinians are doing in 27 years what took the Jews 2,000 years to do — fight for their homeland. The Palestinians are using the same heinous SS and Gestapo methods of terrorism and producing fear passed down to them from the Stern Gang and company. They have extended their reach to include the world. No

voice was raised in indignation when these tactics were so successfully practiced on the Palestinians in Palestine, but now that we too are included in the horror we are indignant.

I have recently returned to the U.S. after spending two years living in Tunisia. I have intimate Palestinian, Jewish, and Arab friends. I am a Jew but know that the Palestinians, too, have been wronged. Wrightwood, Calif. Joseph T. Kirby

"Ford for dinner?"

To The Christian Science Monitor:

Thank you for bringing to our notice President d'Estat's new practice of eating out with typical families ("Ford for dinner?").

It occurred to us, earlier this month, what an advantage it would be for all of us if our heads of state could even meet for pleasure and not always to accomplish weighty matters of state. Imagine, for instance, if the Fords could invite the Trudeaus for a ski weekend. Would Canada be as likely to cut off our oil, etc., etc., etc., if those families really got to know each other?

Yes, we'd look forward, too, to having the Fords in for supper some night. Severna Park, Md. Joy Dineen

New colonialism

To The Christian Science Monitor:

Your recent editorial on the Freedom House survey states that, on the basis of the degree of political equality granted subordinate peoples, the great imperial states of today are the U.S.S.R. and India.

With regard to the Soviet empire, the recently received samizdat copy of the Ukrainian Herald charges that "the Kremlin pursues the methodic ethnocide of all non-Russian peoples in the U.S.S.R., particularly the Ukrainians." Furthermore, while your editorial merely observes matter-of-factly that "the new colonialism" exists, the voice from the other side appeals to world opinion to condemn the subjugation of nations and requests the United Nations to "raise the question of liquidating Soviet Russian colonialism."

V. N. Bandera
Professor of Economics
Temple University
Philadelphia

Letters expressing readers' views are welcome. Each receives editorial consideration though only a selection can be published and none individually acknowledged. All are subject to condensation.

Point of view

Time for teamwork

By Roscoe Drummond

Washington President Ford is pleading for a Vandenberg style of bipartisan cooperation in foreign policy. It would be useful.

But there is something far more crucial and urgent. And that is some real, meaningful, put-the-country-first bipartisan cooperation in domestic policy.

It couldn't be more needed. We are on the brink of seeing a recession slide into another great depression unless the President and Congress do better than they now are doing.

A mood of compromise is visible in Washington today on both sides. Ford gives a hint that he is willing. The Democrats meet with the President to get him to delay his oil import tariffs so that Congress can work out something of its own.

But these are fragile beginnings which will need to be nourished carefully. The danger of confrontation and stalemate has by no means been dissolved. Accommodation for a short period on a few points is not enough. It must be a way of political life for some months at least if we are to prevent divided government from plunging the nation into delay and despair.

There is a better way. As a preliminary to trying to lay hold of a better way, I cite Sen. Arthur Vandenberg's own words in defining what he had in mind in bringing about a method of bipartisanship at a time when we had exactly the political situation which prevails today but in reverse — a Republican Congress and a Democratic president in the very turbulent world of 1948 and 1949. He wrote:

"During the last two years, when the presidency and Congress represented different parties, America could only speak with unity, and therefore with power, through some instrument of liaison. So-called bipartisan foreign policy provided the connecting link. . . . Thus we achieved substantial unity. Our government did not splinter. It did not default. It was strong in the presence of its adversaries."

Today the adversaries are the recession and the energy crisis. The government is splintering in dealing with them, with the President moving in one direction and Congress in the other — or standing still. We are not

achieving needed unity in policy or purpose or action.

When Franklin Roosevelt came to office on March 4, 1893, with the galvanic challenge, "We have nothing to fear but fear itself" — this in the midst of a terrible depression — the whole machinery of government sprang to action. The next 100 days were filled with evidence that nothing that could help would be left undone either by the President or by Congress.

The President and Congress became a team joined together to do the job. Neither of them could have done it alone.

In the '30s united government did the job, today divided government is not doing the job adequately.

In the '30s the President and Congress were a team. The Democrats were in control of Congress and they were in control of the presidency. I was easy for them to act together, no against each other.

Divided government would not have worked in 1933. It is creating perilous stalemate today.

Is there no way to bridge the gap in the present domestic crisis the way Republican Congress and a Democratic president did in the 1948-49 foreign policy crisis?

There is.

Why shouldn't this Democratic Congress and this Republican President adjourn politics-as-usual for the rest of this year and undertake the following:

No partisan speeches by the President attacking Congress or by congressmen attacking the President. Continuous conferences between the President and the legislative leaders of both parties until an agreed recession-energy program is developed and accepted.

A television report to the nation with the President and the legislative leaders jointly announcing that confrontation and stalemate are over and united action at hand. "Is there adequate incentive to do so?" The incentive is this: There are far more political dividends in rebuilding faith in the ability of government to govern — and proving it as it does — than in preparing to fight the 1976 presidential election in the rubble of a depression that could have been prevented.

Back to readin' and writin'

A back-to-basics emphasis is being increasingly felt in American education circles.

Of course, even while school practices shifted in "liberal" directions in the past decade or so, a number of parents and educators were worried about the educational implications of less structured classrooms, reduced emphasis on grades, the "new math" and so on. But they were overruled by the widespread impulse to alter the excesses of traditional methods — the rote learning, the too narrow curriculum, and what was taken to be an intellectually and emotionally stunting emphasis on imposed, rather than self-imposed, discipline.

What is now occurring is probably a counter correction of the excesses of the recent reforms. Parents and educators are concerned that student performance in basic skills like reading and writing has fallen too low. Laxity in school discipline has left them impatient with school administrations. Recession and inflation have revived a regard for job-winning, bread and butter values.

Unfortunately, it appears that some of the stress on educational fundamentalism may be itself an overreaction. It is promoted by some school administrations less for purely educational reasons than to blunt community demands for accountability, or to broaden taxpayer and voter support for

school systems troubled by racial or financial problems.

A renewed emphasis on grades and competition in colleges parallels the partial swing back to traditional attitudes in the public schools. However, the swing back to competition and grades is being criticized as having already gone too far. The preoccupation with marks, the make-or-break pressures for gaining entrance to professional or graduate schools, is said to be "deforming" on some campuses.

Nonetheless, it is fair to say that there has been far too much slippage in learning and attitudinal standards in American schools. Television is partly responsible for the drop in basic writing and reading skills, though it has also greatly widened the awareness of youth in compensation. An educational emphasis geared to the heady economic and cultural expansiveness of the sixties may well need adjustment for the economically contracting seventies.

There can never be a return to rote learning, or an educational system which views students and teachers as automatons. The liberating progress made toward recognizing the individuality of students should not be reversed. But there must be a return to a high regard for the academic skills which provide the essential structure for further education, of objective rather than more generalized and subjective standards for achievement.

John, in 1975